

# COUNTRY GUIDE

THE FARM MAGAZINE

9 Feb  
He Nets \$24 per Ewe  
Liquid Manure Handling  
The Pickerel Hole

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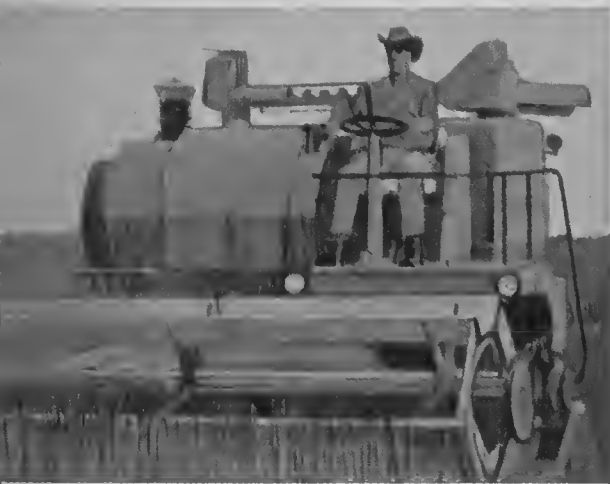
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# COUNTRY GUIDE

THE FARM MAGAZINE

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MAY 1965

A new farm structure must be well planned. No one can afford to tie up a lot of money in a building that doesn't work. When it is a silo, sound planning is doubly important because the feed that will go into it is being risked as well. A silo-full of spoiled feed can only be described as a disaster.

In this issue, Peter Lewington describes how two Ontario farmers sought the information and the plans they needed to build high moisture grain corn silos. This is a tricky material to handle, with very exact storage requirements. After visiting United States farmers and consulting with agricultural engineers and contractors they went ahead. Now Canadian farmers have a new means of storing wet corn.

Speaking of new farm ideas, Cliff Faulkner tells how dusk-to-dawn yardlights have spread across the country. The impact of these lights can best be appreciated by taking a night drive in prairie areas.

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## About Our Cover

When danger of frost is past, it's time to get tomato plants into the field. These plants are being staked on an Ontario farm.—Don Smith photo.

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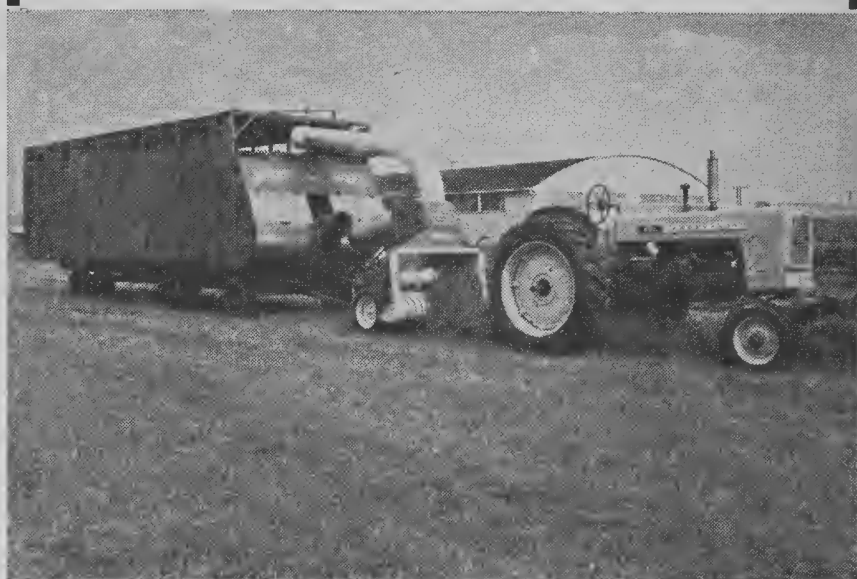
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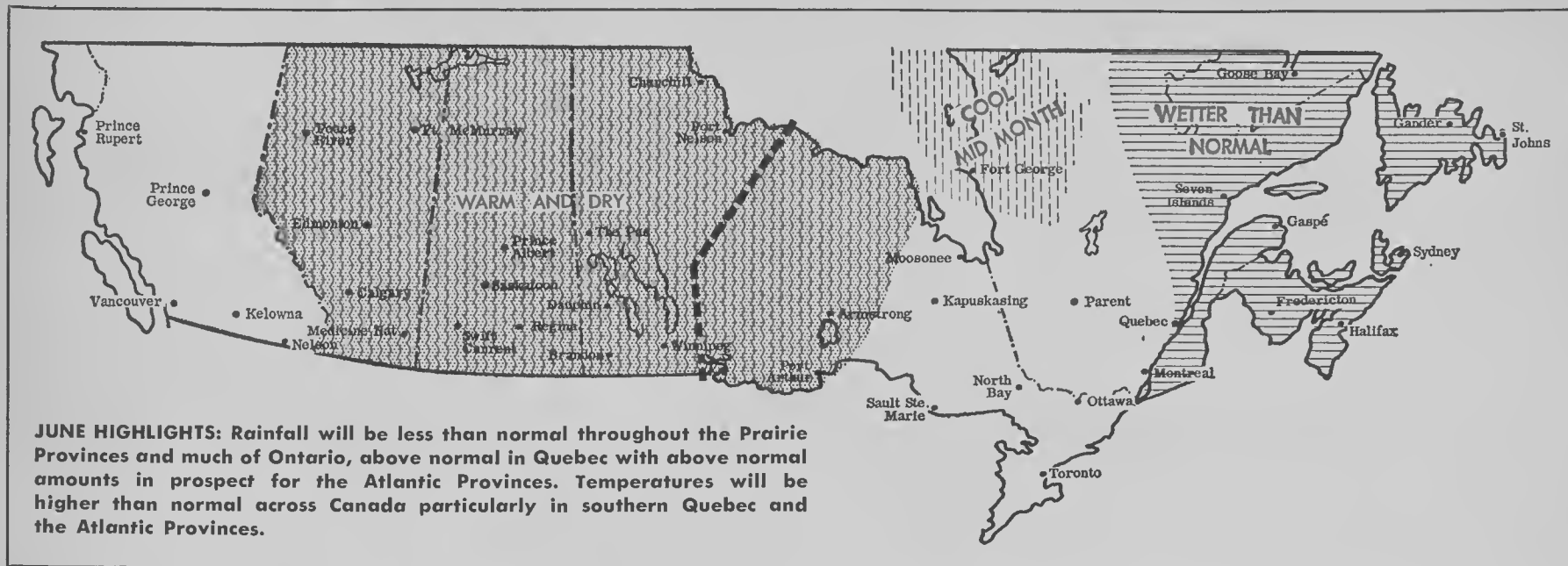
Romac Dist. Ltd.—2225 Faithful Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.

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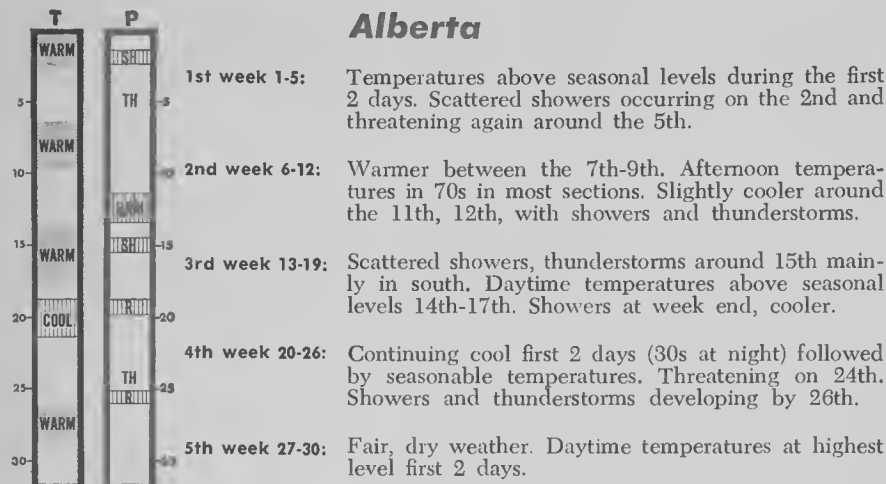
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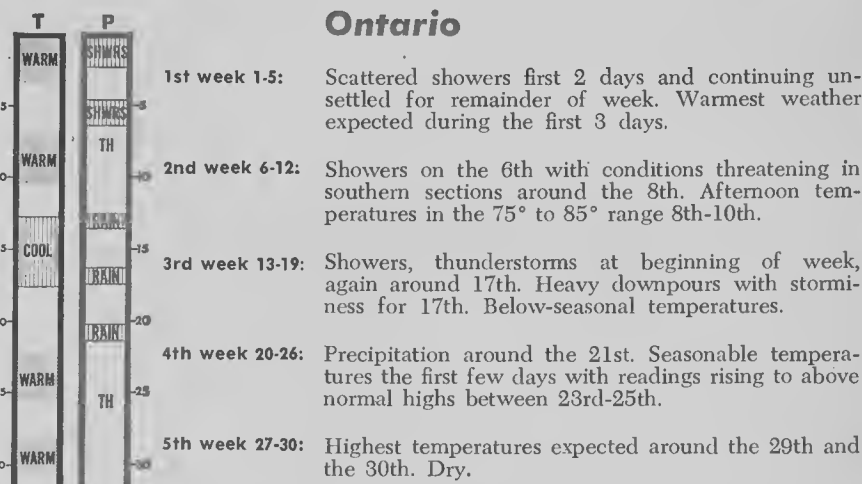
## JUNE 1965

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

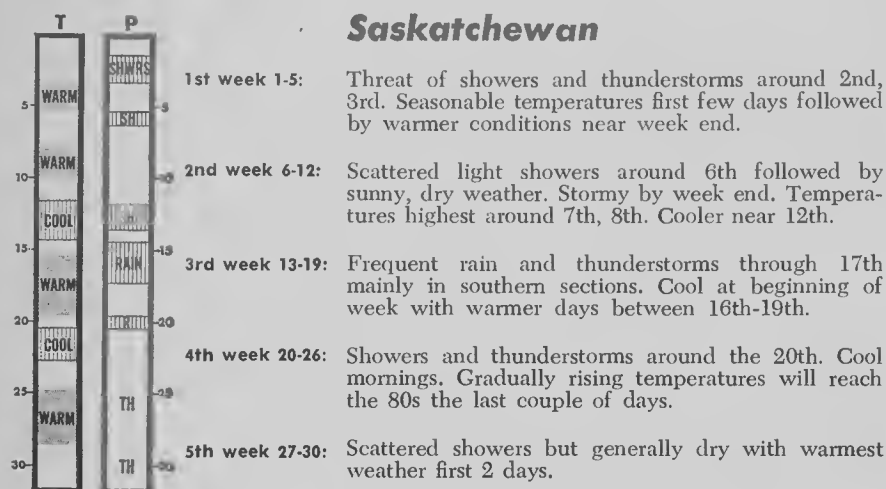
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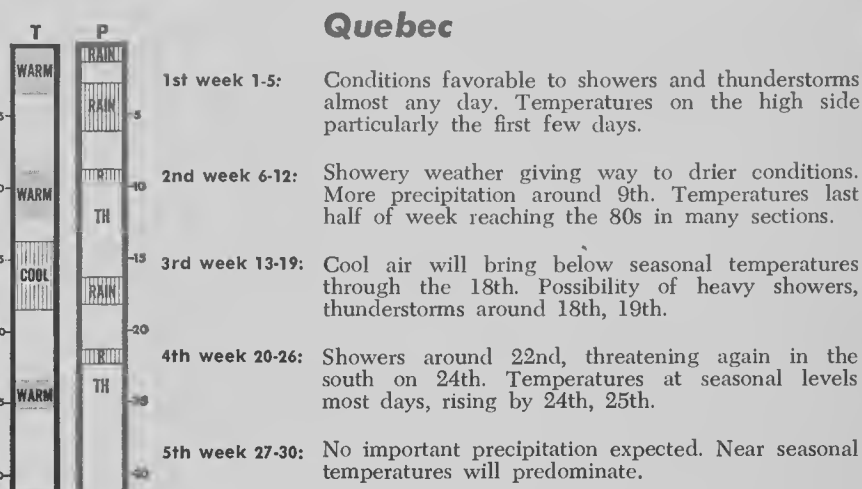
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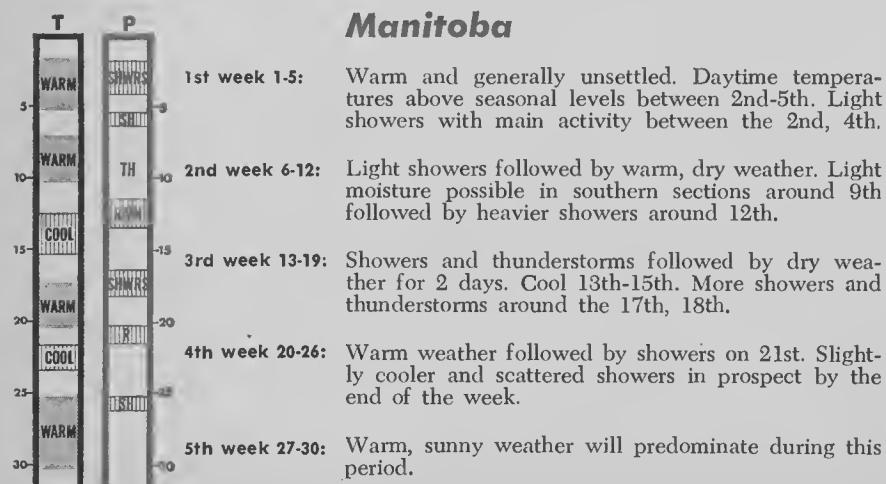
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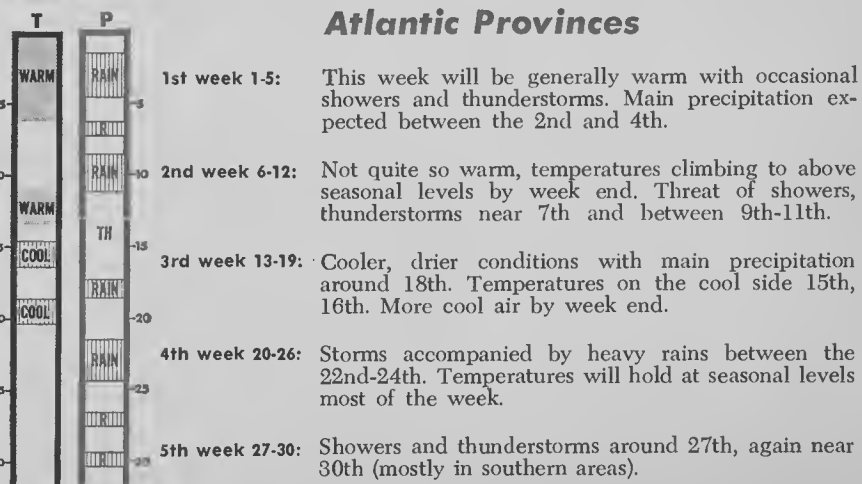
### Quebec



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Key to Abbreviations: T, temperature; P, precipitation; CL, cooler; WM, warmer; TH, threatening; SH, showers; R-S, rain or snow.



# HATCH MORE POWER!

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In arriving at the figures of 11.2 per cent loss in horsepower and 13.3 per cent loss in gasoline economy, the engineers made the following tune-up operations:

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Adjust carburetor   | 4. Service air cleaner |
| 2. Set timing          | 5. Adjust governor     |
| 3. Replace spark plugs |                        |

In some cases, points and condenser were also replaced. Of these five operations, spark plug replacement pays the biggest returns when a tune-up is needed.

**When To Tune-Up?** Experts recommend a six month plug change. It can mean an increase of 6.7% more power—and can cut running costs by 8¢ in every gas dollar. It's just plain uneconomical to try to 'stretch' plug life.

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## Will Dairy Policy Achieve Goal?

FEW PEOPLE will quarrel with the stated goals of Agriculture Minister Harry Hays' new dairy program "to provide dairy farmers operating economic units with an adequate income while at the same time assuring the Canadian consumer a constant supply of the highest quality dairy products at stable prices which will insure optimum consumption."

Nor will anyone deny the need for a bold new dairy policy at this time.

The dairy industry has lost its glamour in recent years. Low prices have driven dairy farmers into other fields like cash cropping or beef or hog production. The swing away from dairy farming has been sufficiently pronounced that production now is barely keeping pace with consumption. Surpluses have virtually disappeared. A shortage of some products is a distinct possibility.

A continuation of the present trend could result in shortages, followed by skyrocketing prices, a cutback in demand, a renewed build-up of production and then the subsequent surpluses and depressed prices that would conclude another dairy cycle.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hays is under increasing pressure to provide some really substantial assistance to farm people. A crescendo of cries from farm organizations, economists and poli-

ticians is saying that farm people get a poorer living than do other members of society.

In response to this situation, Mr. Hays has brought forth his dairy program.

It is a cautious policy. It undertakes to assure producers of manufactured milk a minimum price of \$3.50 per cwt., but Mr. Hays has designed it to evade the pitfalls of earlier support programs in which price levels were soon broken down by the weight of the surpluses they created. To accomplish this, he has stipulated that the costs run up by the government in exporting any surpluses that arise, will be deducted from any deficiency payment funds.

A key part of the policy will see a Canadian Dairy Commission established in the months ahead with responsibility for the relationship between governments and the dairy industry. Details of the way this commission will be set up and the way it will operate have yet to be announced.

Although it is too soon to judge the new policy in a detailed way, several observations can be made.

The new policy may provide some co-ordination and direction to the industry, but it has the serious weakness that it will tend to

freeze the dairy industry in its present fragmented pattern. The fluid milk man won't be in this program at all, while the cream producer and the manufactured milk producer will. As a result, neighboring farmers producing the same quality of milk can continue to sell that milk to different markets and get different prices for it. The policy as it now stands will perpetuate one of the major problems of the dairy industry.

Secondly, if the policy is designed to provide dairy farmers operating economic dairy units with an adequate income, one must ask why the minimum amount of milk which must be shipped before one qualifies for assistance is 10,000 lb. This is the milk produced by 1 or 2 cows. A dairyman producing so little cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be said to have an economic unit. A minimum of 10 or 12 cows would be more realistic. Once a person gets to these numbers he has a stake in the dairy industry and can begin to put time and effort into producing high quality milk.

The new program could raise the price of milk to farmers producing for the manufacturing market by 50 cents per cwt., a substantial rise. Whether it will result in a flood of surplus milk being produced that will cause the government funds to be used up in exporting the surplus rather than going directly to dairy farmers remains to be seen.

The new policy as announced, can represent no more than a cautious step forward. The government and dairy farmers through their own organizations will have to study it and the dairy industry closely in the months ahead. Mr. Hays' goals for policy are commendable. It is essential that new dairy policy work toward the achievement of these goals. V

## Farm Labor Crisis

THE YEAR 1965 looms not only as one of crisis on the farm labor front, but also as the year in which the pattern for the future will be set. Farmers who have endured the cost-price squeeze must now brace themselves for an extra turn of the labor screw. If they cannot meet the competition for labor, they will have to go without.

The Canadian economy is in high gear and unemployment is low. Those who are unemployed are largely ill-equipped for today's employment requirements and are in need of re-training.

The farmer faces several obstacles in meeting his labor needs. His image as an employer is poor. Farm workers who in the past, have been underpaid, given substandard housing and little incentive, have looked for escape from the farm.

In some parts of the country, efforts are being made to deal with the situation. A farm labor committee composed of farmers and government personnel has been set up in Kent County, Ont. Last year this committee estimated very accurately the needs of farmers in the area for seasonal workers. It determined the housing that was available for the workers, the wages that would be paid, and the period of employment and was thus able to plan to have sufficient seasonal help in the area at the required time.

Farmers themselves can often take steps to cope with their labor problems. They can plan to make better use of available machinery or to hire custom operators rather than trying to do jobs themselves. Cash crop growers can plan ahead and provide incentives for their best workers to lure them back in succeeding years. Safety precautions are essential because accident rates on the farm are double those of the most hazardous industries. For this reason some form of accident insurance is also a wise precaution.

Bonus systems can attract and keep good help. One hog farmer we know pays a bonus on the number of pigs weaned and finished

over and above a certain minimum. Comparable benefits can be worked out in all branches of farming so that there are tangible rewards for added effort. If a farm worker knows that his take home pay is geared to farm profits, he is in a position to repay bonuses many times over.

Farmers will have to provide better working conditions too. The very term "hired hand" has an archaic, even feudal, ring. Organized labor asserts that "the farm worker should be included in such social security measures as pensions, medical care, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation. He should have adequate housing, wages and all those things so necessary in today's society."

Modern society and the welfare state have in effect served notice on the hard-pressed farmer that the tight labor market will continue. The recent Speech from the Throne at Ottawa accentuates this trend. The farmer has no alternative but to live with it.

However, he can demand government action to see that his prospective employees have greater competence and better qualifications. With current high farm investment, cheap help is an expensive illusion. V

## Must Define Farm Problems

FARM PEOPLE aren't getting a fair share of the national income, but you can't blame the problem on their lack of efficiency. This is the view of economist L. H. Keyserling.

In a recently published book resulting from a study of the situation in the United States, Keyserling shows that income of farm people is substantially lower than that of non-farm people. He says farmers are failing in their efforts to get a degree of stability, security and income comparable to people in other sectors of the economy. But he suggests that the reasons commonly given for this state of affairs — surpluses and lack of efficiency on the farm — are not valid. For example, output per man-hour on the farm increased by 176 per cent

between 1947 and 1964 compared to only 56 per cent for non-farm workers. As far as surpluses are concerned, he says total domestic farm production exceeded total domestic and export use by only 1.8 per cent annually. Meanwhile, the U.S. labor surplus, represented by unemployment, was 8.1 per cent, and the average annual amount of idle plant capacity was 24.8 per cent for steel and 22.2 per cent in the automobile industry.

The public thinks it does not pay for these surpluses of labor and of plant capacity because they are not financed by government. However, Keyserling says they are, in fact, paid for in the price structure. The costs are borne by the entire nation.

Keyserling goes on to outline a policy which he predicts could answer many of the problems that beset agriculture today. He suggests that his country must realize the real needs of people for food, and call on the American people to produce to meet them. He recommends that policies be adopted to assure agriculture an increasing voice in the determination of national farm policies, suggests that a council of agricultural advisors to the president be set up, and that income payments be substituted for present price supports.

Keyserling's remarks deal with the situation in the United States. What about Canada? Dr. Clay Gilson of the University of Manitoba recently posed a few questions that Canadian farmers must ask themselves about this country's agriculture before they can deal with the perplexing problem of policy. He suggested we must learn in more detail the nature of the farm problem. Is agriculture really efficient? We know that farmers have boosted their efficiency greatly. But could they boost it even more? Who are the agricultural poor and the agricultural rich? Do we really have surpluses, and to what extent, and in what commodities?

Dr. Gilson doesn't attempt to provide answers. But he does make the point quite clearly, that before Canada can deal intelligently with problems bearing on its agriculture, it must define them very clearly — a job that has yet to be done. V



Although the Dairy Farmers of Canada do not endorse the entire new proposed Federal government dairy policy, it has stated its appreciation for the way the policy recognizes that \$3.50 a cwt. is a sound price objective for manufacturing milk.

The new dairy policy announced by the Federal government represents an important step forward in Canadian farm policy, says the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The CFA adds, however, that some parts of the policy need further attention.

New Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Manitoba is Prof. L. H. Shebeski. He succeeds Dr. J. R. Weir.

In one of the largest shipments of Holsteins ever sent from Canada to Europe, 340 head are going by ship to Italy.

Canada's 3,500 professional agriculturists who are members of the Agricultural Institute of Canada have elected Elwood W. Stringam, professor and head, Department of Animal Science, University of Manitoba, as president-elect this year.

The government of France has agreed to allow the importation of purebred Holsteins from Canada.

The Junior Farmers organization of Lambton County, Ont., is carrying on a farmstead and village improvement contest as its centennial project.

The Quebec government intends to continue paying a butterfat subsidy to farmers in the province who produce milk or cream for the manu-

facture of dairy products. It will also grant subsidies of up to \$500 to manufacturing milk producers for the construction of milk houses and other improvements.

Moisture reserves in the prairies have seldom if ever been better than they are this year at spring planting time.

A new program to increase the number of dairy herds on DHIA testing has been announced in Ontario. In pilot programs in the Guelph and Kemptville areas as well as in Bruce County, owners will take the samples themselves to be picked up by the DHIA supervisor. In this way, the supervisor can serve several herds each day rather than just one. Samples will be tested by the infrared milk analyzer. It is hoped to test 125 herds in each area, getting measurements on fat, protein, lactose and solids-not-fat.

Canadians ate 34.5 lb. of poultry meat per person in 1964, an increase of 2 lb. per person over 1963.

Early seeding pays. Ontario experiments showed that each day of delay in planting corn after May 10 results in a yield loss equal to at least \$1 per acre. In trials at Brandon, Man., early seeded barley yielded 35 per cent higher than late seeded barley.

A survey of swine research establishments across Canada, carried out by the University of Saskatchewan, indicates that there was practically no difference in the average growth rates of Yorkshire, Lacombe and Landrace hogs. It also revealed that pigs today are maturing about 3 weeks faster than they did 15 years

ago. The top 25 per cent of pigs reached 200 lb. in less than 160 days with some stations reporting even faster growth rates. Crossbred pigs grew at a faster rate than purebreds, reaching 200 lb. as much as 30 days earlier.

New director of the Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, is Dr. Grant M. Carman. He has been chief of the Scientific Information Section of CDA's Research Branch.

To share in any possible deficiency payment on this year's milk production, manufacturing milk and cream shippers must keep all their milk and butterfat pay slips, vouchers or stubs from May 1 onward, to be submitted if requested. The lump sum supplementary payment will be made on a claim basis. Personalized claim forms are being mailed to all manufacturing milk and cream shippers. To be sure you don't miss out, fill these out as soon as they are received and then return them. Estimated average payment will be about \$100.

Demand for long-term mortgage credit is rising rapidly. Farm Credit Corporation reports that the number of loans increased by 16.7 per cent and the amount of loans by 44.3 per cent in the fiscal year ended March 31.

Sales of dairy products in Canada in 1964 were \$1 billion, the highest in history. According to M. R. McCrea, president of the National Dairy Council, domestic consumption of all major dairy products in 1964 was at an all-time high. He added that farm cash income from the sale of

milk and cream was a record \$531 million, an increase of 30 per cent from 10 years ago.

Doug Parks has been appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Nova Scotia succeeding S. E. Lewis who leaves for reasons of health. Mr. Parks was formerly director of extension in the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Agriculture Minister Harry Hays says the government intends to develop a national agricultural program which can be placed beyond the reach of political expediencies. He says the successful family farm today must have modern, expensive and efficient machinery, good buildings, costly fertilizers, city-style bookkeeping and management, enough cash income to send the children to university as city families do and electric lights and indoor plumbing.

According to Agriculture Minister Harry Hays, the kind of efficient family farm unit which government policy is being designed to support would be, for wheat growing on the prairies—700 acres with adequate machinery; for dairying in Ontario—200 acres and 40 to 50 cows. Capital investment for such farms would be \$40,000 to \$100,000.

General Manager W. P. Watson, of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, would like to see his organization adopt the new cattle competitions recommended by the Federal government which put more emphasis on utility. He said farmers today are more interested in how

(Please turn to page 62)

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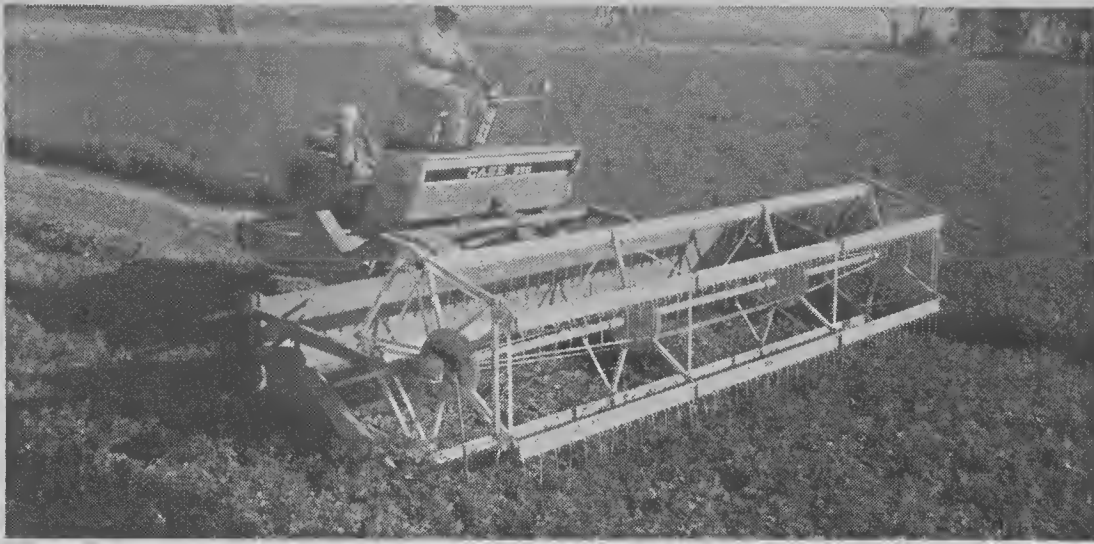


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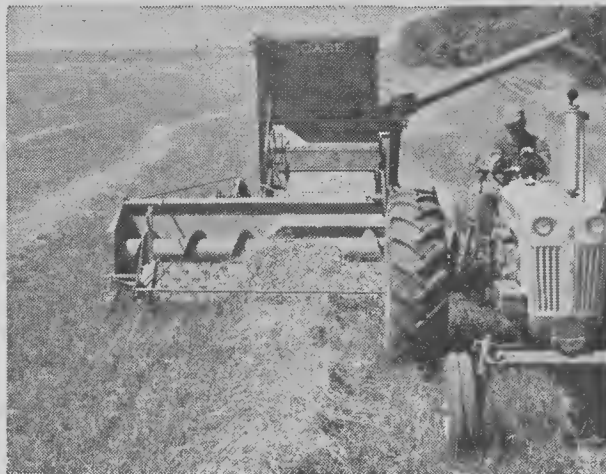




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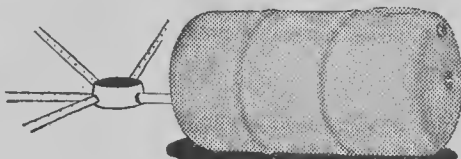
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# GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE  
FARM MARKET  
FORECASTS

**WORLD WHEAT TRADE** is still very lively, but below last year's exceptional levels. China and Eastern Europe provide the main spark and signs indicate a continuing need for some time. Prices will stabilize at present levels.

**OAT STOCK PILES** will be cut to minimum levels this year. While acreage is expected to be up, increase will not produce enough to meet expected use during 1965-66. We will use about 60 million bushels more than we produced in 1964, and likely use about 40 million more than we produce in 1965.

**EGG PRICES** should show some bounce by midsummer, after the lowest levels in years. National laying flock is smaller as replacements have been tapering off since mid-1964.

**EXPECTED BARLEY ACREAGE** increase should produce enough grain to about match expected use during the 1965-66 marketing year. However, unless we get bumper yields, don't count on cheap feed grain this fall, so if possible make sure you plant enough to look after your livestock.

**HOG PRODUCERS** have sunnier skies ahead. Increased consumption will keep prices edging upwards, although marketings are expected to remain a little above those of a year ago.

**WORLD MARKETS** for food will expand sharply in the years ahead, reflecting the effects of more people with more money to spend. Wheat sales will remain large, edible oilseed trade should increase rapidly and feed grains could enjoy a fast-growing market if our prices are competitive.

**RAPESEED** is now established as a vigorously competitive park belt cash crop after last season's scintillating performance. Expected doubling of output in 1965 will likely reduce prices 50 to 75 cents per bushel and require an all-out marketing effort.

**TURKEY PRICES** could be in serious trouble this fall if present trend toward increased production continues.

**FEED GRAIN MARKET** in Eastern Canada for Prairie products is shrinking--off about 20 per cent in the last 5 years compared to the previous 5 years. This reflects the increasing ability of progressive Eastern farmers to turn out nutrients that are cheaper than Prairie imports even with freight subsidies.



# A Salvo of Subsidies in Quebec

*Quebec, plagued by deep-rooted agricultural problems, is making bold moves to produce a higher proportion of its food requirements and alleviate the plight of thousands of low-income farmers*

ROYAL COMMISSIONS have all too frequently become devices of procrastination, but when Hon. Alcide Courcy, Quebec's Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, announced his government's intention to institute a comprehensive enquiry into agriculture, he gave adequate indication that he meant business.

Without waiting for the deliberations of the proposed Royal Commission, he implemented emergency aid to Quebec farmers, amounting to some \$23 million.

At one end of the scale the problem, asserts Mr. Courcy, is more sociological than agricultural; 33,085 farms have an agricultural cash income between \$250 and \$1,999. In the middle bracket are nearly 50,000 farms grossing up to \$4,999 a year. The most profitable group, with declared income in excess of \$5,000, number less than 16,000 and yet they account for half the agricultural production in the province.

It is the large middle income group which the department of agriculture expects to benefit most from the emergency aid. The aid programs, as announced, are diverse and include assistance in land purchase or rental, fertilization, drainage, irrigation and livestock improvement. These measures will tend to consolidate presently uneconomic farms into viable units, and will be accomplished by amendments to the Farm Improvement Act.

The biggest headache is the low income of some 57,000 dairy farmers. Subsidies totalling \$10 million will be paid, primarily to boost winter production. A further \$4 million has been earmarked to assist an estimated 8,000 manufacturing milk producers to improve milk quality. Grants of \$500 will be made to assist in the construction of milk houses and \$400 for milk coolers.

Fruit growers also stand to benefit from the recently announced measures. Legislation is to be intro-

duced legalizing the manufacture and sale of cider and apple wines.

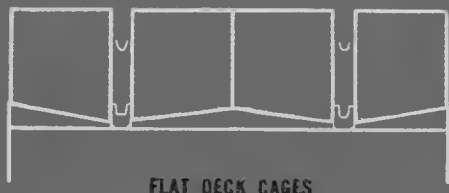
A two-way transport subsidy will also be introduced to encourage the use of seeds and fertilizers by virtually equalizing costs across the province. Fertilizer shipped to a remote farm will be subsidized up to \$12 per ton. Livestock production will be encouraged through an expanded transport subsidy which will range up to \$6 per head for cattle shipped for slaughter.

Subsidies will also be employed in an attempt to stem the decline in sheep numbers and to improve lamb quality.

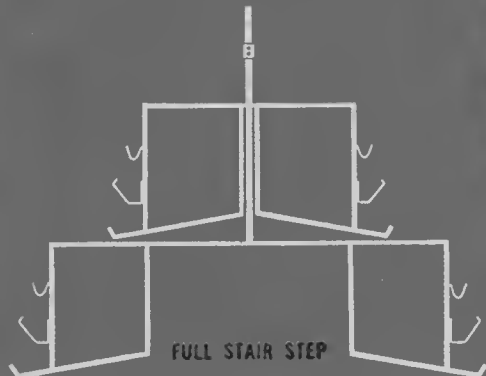
It is estimated that the equivalent of 380,000 hogs move into Quebec each year to satisfy domestic demand. A subsidy of \$3 per grade A hog, up to a maximum of 100 hogs per farm, will be aimed at closing this gap.

The resurgence of economic activity evident in Quebec will now spill over to rural areas where the economic plight is real and widespread.

An interesting footnote to the above program of subsidies came with the provincial budget. It exceeds \$2 billion and includes some \$25 million in new taxes.—P.L. V



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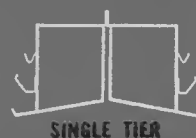
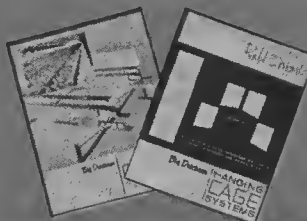


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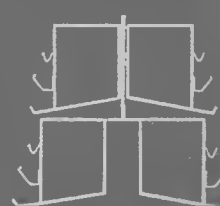
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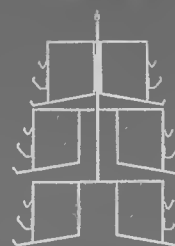
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B-A LOOKS AHEAD TO THE FUTURE OF FARMING

COUNTRY GUIDE



Strawpile windbreaks are part of the Elders' plan to keep investment low [Guide photos

# Year-Round Beef Feeding

by **ROGER FRY**  
Field Editor

**On this family farm, continuous feeding reduces the risk from market fluctuations, reduces the credit and investment needs, and allows more efficient use of labor and equipment**

**IF YOU WANT** to hedge on the beef market, you can arrange through a broker to buy and sell beef futures on the Chicago market or you can do what Harry-Jae and Ernest Elder of Fillmore, Sask., do — buy feeders every month!

They feed 300 to 400 steers per year in a 150-head feedlot. They do it by buying 45 600- to 800-lb. feeders every month except for the busy months of May, August and September.

Harry-Jae turned to his records to show me how this works for them. They bought steers in October for \$23.85 a cwt. and in November for \$21.50 a cwt. The October steers sold in February for \$1 less than the November steers which were sold in March. "We had \$3.25 more margin on the steers we bought in November," said Harry-Jae.

Continuous buying and selling permits the Elders to operate on a lower investment. They built most of the equipment in their lot to serve the needs of 150 head. "We would need a lot of new equipment and more automatic equipment before we could handle more cattle with the same labor," said Harry-Jae. "There is also the matter of a credit line. We have a \$30,000 credit line which is enough the way we buy. We would need over \$50,000 if we were to buy all the steers at one time."

I asked him about the inconvenience of buying and selling every month. "We buy through a commission buyer so that buying charges are the same whether we take 400 steers in one lot or spread them out over the year," he said. "Also, we can use our own truck to haul a small lot home but we would have to hire a big outfit to bring in 400 head. This lets us get a little more use out of our own truck."

The Elders prefer starting only 45 head on feed each month rather than the full lot of 300 or 400 head. They have built a starter pen for 45 head where new cattle go until they are settled on feed.

One of the most limiting factors for the Elders is water. Their well could not keep up to 300 head of cattle but will comfortably handle the 150 or so that are usually on hand.

The family farm, operated under the name H. W. Elder and Sons, contains 1,400 acres of arable land and 370 acres of rough pasture. The crop rotation is wheat, coarse grains and summerfallow. Sixty acres of wheat are underseeded to sweet clover to be cut as silage in the second

year of the rotation. About 10 acres of oats is also taken for silage. This gives about 400 tons of silage each year. This and the coarse grains are committed to the steer-feeding operation.

A 50-cow herd is kept to utilize rough pasture. The cows are wintered on silage and straw and the calves go into the feedlot.

To keep labor costs down, the Elders have been letting the steers self-feed the silage from sliding feed gates across the bunker silo. This method presents some problems to them: the steers waste silage behind the feed gate; silage is lost through freezing; some steers eat too much and others too little; and the steers will not go into the silo to eat during stormy weather. Harry-Jae described plans to feed silage in the feed bunks, using a front-end loader to move it from the silo to the feeder.

Grain is hand-fed to the steers in the feed bunk. A system of augers moves the grain from the mill to a delivery cart that runs along the feed bunk. The Elders' feed mill consists of a weighing device they made by mounting a combine tank on a platform scale, a grinder and a mixer. Supplements are added when the grain is ground.

Harry-Jae estimates their costs at 40 cents per day per steer including labor at \$1 an hour, feed costs and building costs but not allowing anything for management. His records show a return of approximately \$55 per acre from the feeding operation. It takes 1 acre of cropland to grow feed for one steer and the Elders get a return of \$55 per head for feed. Harry-Jae estimated that if all the cropland had been in wheat, they would have had an average return of \$58.80 per acre in 1963.

The Elders are not satisfied that the beef-feeding operation is returning enough to the land and plan to start weighing the steers at regular intervals so that they can cull out those steers that are not gaining up to 2 lb. per day.

The Elders' next step in increasing farm income will be to set up a sow farrowing unit. "We expect much greater returns from this investment and it will not take as much capital as expanding the beef feedlot would," said Harry-Jae.

Another alternative would have been to increase the size of the farm property. "My brother and I discussed that but we decided that at present land prices we would be foolish to buy more land."



New cattle in the starting pen. "We buy all kinds as long as they are the kind that make money"



The home-built feed mill handles 150 head easily, new equipment would be needed to feed 300 head



Ernest, left, and Harry-Jae going over plans for expanding the family farm. Buying more land is out



**The latest development  
in high-moisture grain storage**

# Totally Sealed Silos

by  
**PETER  
LEWINGTON**  
Field Editor



Wally Ballagh's new silo holds 5,000 bushels of high-moisture corn—and is of increasing interest to many other livestock feeders

AMONG THE many concrete silos popping up throughout Ontario, two that were visited recently by Country Guide differ from all the rest. These are totally sealed silos designed for the storage of high-moisture grain, usually corn. With most of the winter feeding period behind them, the owners were enthusiastic about their success; they could be said to have an air-tight case!

Similar structures will likely be built in the corn-growing areas this summer, because sealed storages have two big advantages: feed does not deteriorate in storage; and, should there be periods of the year when little or no feed is taken out of the silo, there will be no spoilage.

Wally Ballagh of Teeswater and David Thomson of Chesley picked up the idea in Ohio last June, when they looked over some silos in company with Hank Bellman, the agricultural engineer who serves Bruce and Grey Counties, and Prof. Jack Pos, materials handling specialist at OAC. Subsequent correspondence with the Ohio farmers, blueprints from Bellman, some more information from Pos, plus a hatful of their own ideas and they were ready to engage a silo builder.

High-moisture corn has captured the interest of many farmers and these new silos provide excellent storage for it at a reasonable cost. Ballagh's 13' x 47' silo has a capacity of 5,000 bushels of corn. Overall cost, including the feed

room, was \$3,000. The Thomson silo cost \$3,200, including the unloader. John Thomson and his son David did some of the construction themselves and their 14' x 50' silo will hold 6,000 bushels of corn.

While the silos resemble conventional poured silos there are a number of significant differences in construction. Following are the added features of the Thomson silo:

- A heavier foundation which goes below the frost; it is 4 feet thick and extends 2 feet beyond the circumference of the silo at the top and 3 feet at the bottom.

- The silo has a hopper-shaped bottom with 45-degree sides, so that the grain will feed down to the 6-inch unloading auger.

- A 1-inch steel poking rod was installed close to this auger for breaking any possible bridging. The rod runs through an air-tight sleeve.

- Near the base is a 2-foot-square clean-out hatch made of ¼-inch steel plate. It is bolted to the inside of the silo, butting against a gasket for an air-tight seal.

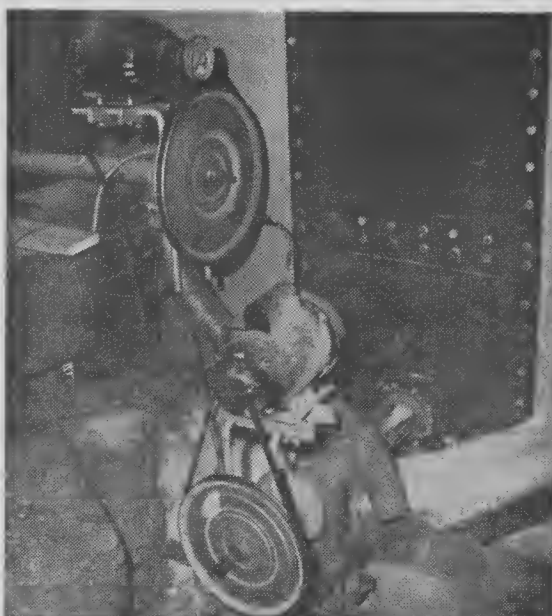
- Within this heavy plate is a 12" x 12" insert of 3/16" steel. This is an insurance feature for the emergency installation of an auger.

- Reinforcing is far more elaborate than that in standard silos. There are vertical rods and also ⅜" rods every 4 inches at the bottom. Pressure on the silo walls decreases with height so the upper part of the silo has rods every 15 inches.

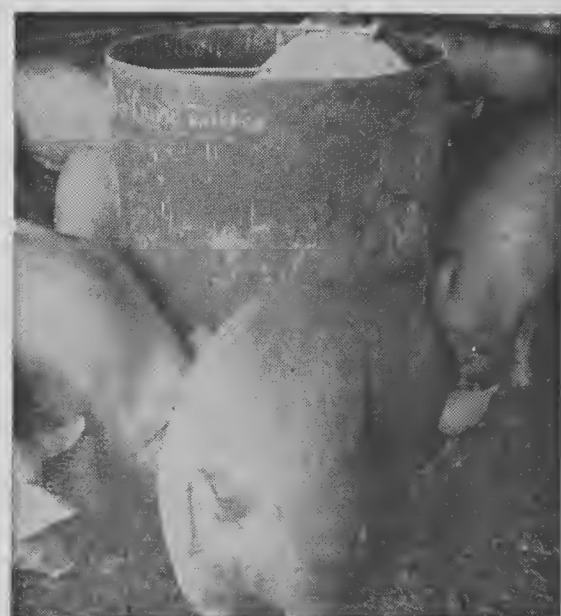
- The cap of the silo is supported by channel



A very essential feature of a sealed silo is a two-way valve which is set in the cap of the silo



A 6-inch auger removes grain from the silo; the auger discharge seals automatically when not in use



Wally Ballagh buys his pigs and they grade 50 per cent A's when finished on high-moisture corn

iron and further strengthened by  $\frac{3}{8}$ " steel rods laid on the square at 12" spacings. This poured concrete cap has to be bonded to the top of the silo to exclude any air.

- The filling hatch, which is set in the cap, is 2 feet square on the inside. The hatch cover is made of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " sheet steel, with a rubber gasket; it is held in place by  $\frac{1}{2}$ " cadmium-plated bolts at 3-inch centers.

- An 8' x 12' plywood room sits on the top of the silo; this is more properly part of the overall, and complex, feeding system rather than a part of the silo itself. We will explore these details later.

- Also installed in the cap of the silo is the vitally important 2-way valve. This valve will open either by vacuum or by pressure. Without such an engineering feature the silo would be subject to damage.

- Inside and outside preservatives are expensive but essential features of the construction of these new silos; a latex water-repellent paint is used on the outside and three coatings of Exproxy on the inside. The Exproxy undercoat is clear, the second coat red and the final coat gray. Should signs of the red coating appear, in future years, it will be a warning to apply a further coat.

These elaborate, but necessary, construction features will preclude deterioration of feed. If good quality feed goes into the structure, then good quality feed comes out.

Wally Ballagh at Teeswater started harvesting his corn at 27 per cent moisture and most of the crop was stored at below 25 per cent. There has been no mold or spoilage and the sweet-smelling corn is a palatable feed relished by his hogs.

Farther north up in Grey County, the Thomsons also have good feed, but their corn was not really mature enough before the frost came. They are planting the earliest maturing variety available this year.

One surprising feature of the unloading system is that while the auger is at the bottom of the silo the grain from the top of the silo is always used first! This is because of the way the grain trickles down to the auger. The Thomsons drew off a bag or so of grain every day during the filling period to establish this flow of grain. It is a further precaution against bridging. Avoidance of bridging and the exclusion of air are essential.

Wally Ballagh's original feed handling system was quite simple. As the soft-shelled corn was augered from the silo it was mixed 8:1 with the concentrate being augered from the storage bin. Ballagh is now incorporating a dial-a-mix mill for greater accuracy. Wally's barn has four hog pens, and, as the feed level drops in the feeder in the farthest pen, the whole operation of silo unloading, feed conveying, milling and mixing is set in motion.

A pipe runs from the head of the elevator and conveys feed to the storage bins in the barn



Is the system profitable? Ballagh is convinced that he made some wise decisions. He is set up to finish 1,000 hogs a year and finds this more profitable than his 1,000 hens or 40 stockers. In former years he'd buy some 200 tons of corn "and some of it was poorly dried and lower in feed value." With less than 100 workable acres, he expects to step up the corn acreage so that he will be completely self-sufficient in energy feed.

For John Thomson and his sons, the new silo is just part of their far-reaching plans. The changes were triggered by the low labor returns from shipping cream. The milk cows have gone, acreage has been increased and they are getting tooled up for beef and swine production. A 60' x 20' silo for haylage and silage corn will go up shortly and this will be integrated into their feeding system. As this is a large family operation incorporating both beef and swine, the feeding system is far more complex than at Ballagh's Bruce County farm.

To see how it works, we have to go back to harvest time. Spring grain is harvested by swather, baler and threshing machine. The corn will be harvested by a forage harvester and threshing machine. This puts the straw, and whatever stover is required, right at the barn where it can be used by the livestock. The harvested grain is dumped by the truck load into a concrete pit beside the new silo. A 6-inch auger conveys the grain into the feed room connecting the new silo and the barn. A bucket elevator with 4" x 5" cups on a 6-inch belt takes the grain to

the top of the silo. In the case of the high-moisture corn destined for the silo a cross auger conveys it to the hatch. As the corn spills through the silo hatch it is spread by a rotating home-made device made from a steel plate with flanges. As this rotates the grain pours into it and is then evenly distributed around the silo. All this part of the feed handling system is enclosed in the small superstructure referred to earlier.

The use of a bucket elevator has several advantages. As it is driven by an electric motor it can be used at any time of the year. The alternative is a blower which not only requires a tractor to drive it but which may crack some grain. This latter could lead to bridging.

By changing the flow pattern at the top of the elevator, the system can be used for conveying grain, high-moisture corn or concentrates to the storage bins in the barn. As the bucket elevator takes all these feeds up over 50 feet, gravity can be used to convey them to the feed bins and then to the dial mill. David Thomson, a very ingenious young man, has built a turn head control so that merely by rotating the control, he can select which bin is to be filled in the barn. A micro-switch stops the operation when a bin is filled.

This whole complex materials handling system is tailor-made for a family business which is expanding. Behind it is a great deal of planning and teamwork with the contractors and their agricultural engineers who were "behind us all the way."



David Thomson removes pin and rotates the home-made device to select which feed bin is to be filled



The dial-a-mix mill at the Thomsons' farm. They formulate four different beef and swine rations



High-moisture corn along with corn silage will be used to finish these healthy Western calves



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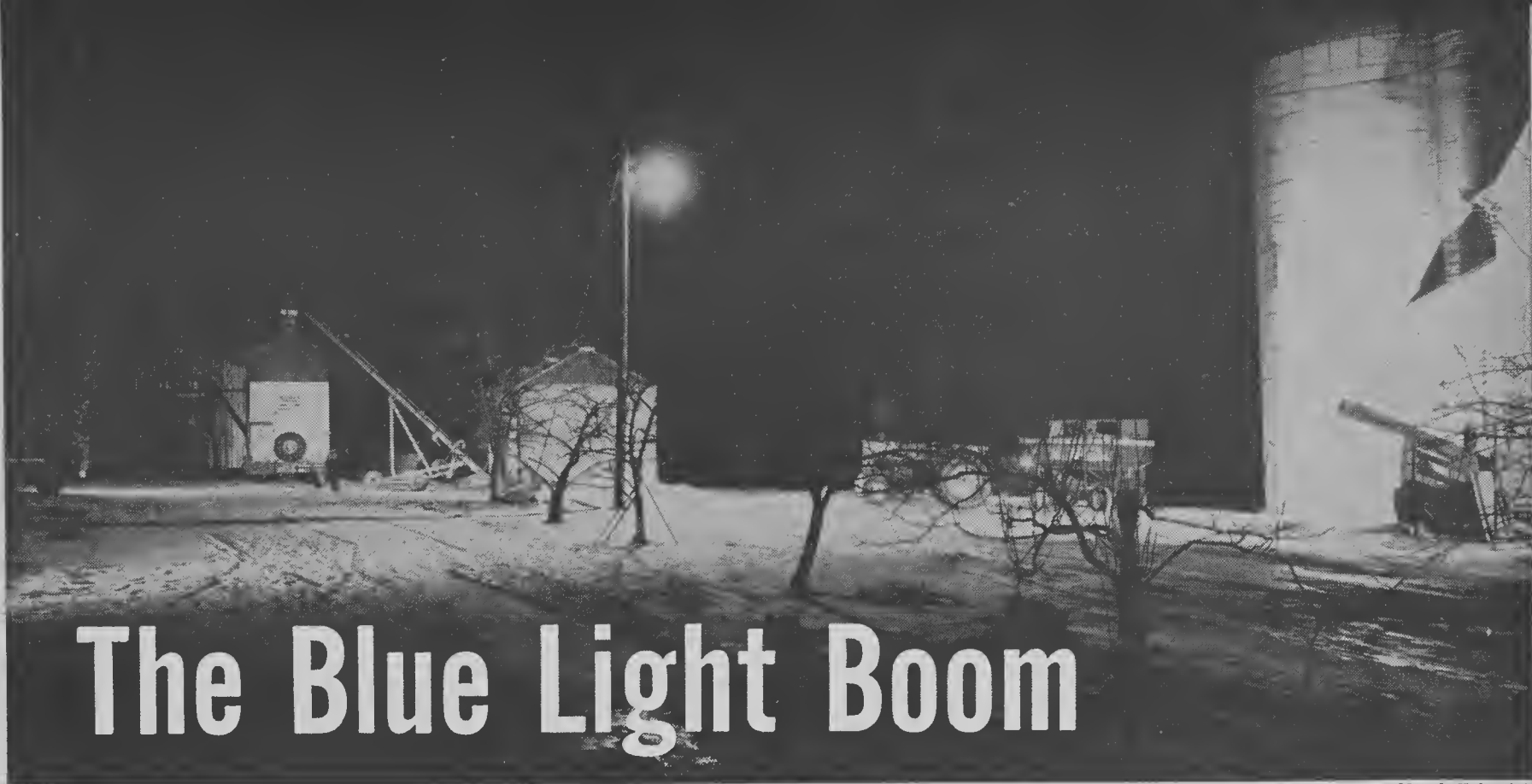


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[Ontario Hydro photo]

# The Blue Light Boom

**A report on the dusk-to-dawn yardlights being offered to farmers on a rental or purchase basis from coast to coast**

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

Field Editor

**PROWLING COYOTES** and other predators, seeking a fat turkey or chicken, will shun a well-lighted farmyard. Human prowlers too, prefer to work in darkness. A lighted yard helps to prevent accidents, and gives you a chance to do a few extra jobs you didn't have time for during the day. If you feed cattle, lights help to extend feeding time so that your cattle are ready for market sooner, many stockmen say. These are some of the reasons for the growing use of the blue dusk-to-dawn (Sentinel) lights now finding favor in most provinces.

But the biggest selling feature of these lights — as the name implies — is that they automatically go on at dusk and off at dawn without the user having to touch a switch. You can sleep past dawn on summer mornings and not have to worry about wasting power. If you leave your property in the afternoon or early evening before sundown, you know the lights will go on as soon as they are needed.

These blue "watchdogs" are mercury-vapor lamps which provide 50 per cent more light than the regular incandescent type. The most common unit—and the one being recommended by the Canadian Electrical Association — is a 175-watt lamp. In Quebec, and in some parts of Ontario, both 175-watt and 400-watt lights are in use. Most farmers and industrial users rent them on a monthly or a yearly basis. But you can buy a light and just pay for the power you consume. Rental fees generally include power, maintenance and sometimes pole installation.

Blue Sentinel lease-lights are in use all across Canada. Here are rental and installation rates now in vogue in several provinces:

## **British Columbia**

The publicly owned B.C. Hydro charges \$3.90 per light per month. This includes rental, maintenance and electricity.

## **Alberta**

Calgary Power Ltd. rents a 175-watt lamp for \$3.75 per month. This includes a one-pole installation, 125-foot duplex extension, all current used and all maintenance, including lamp replacement. Other Alberta firms, such as Canadian Utilities Ltd. and Northern Utilities Ltd., charge the same. Their contracts cover one lamp — one pole installation, one span of duplex conductor up to 150 feet, all power, maintenance and bulb renewal. But customers are required to sign for 1 year.

## **Saskatchewan**

At the time of writing, there is no dusk-to-dawn light rental agreement in Saskatchewan. Units are available from regular electrical equipment sales outlets. You buy and install your own light and pay your power costs.

## **Manitoba**

Manitoba Hydro started renting the lights last fall and now has over 500 lights up. Recently customers were allowed more than one light per farm and requests have come in for up to five lights.

Units are rented under two rate plans: (1) A charge of \$3.60 per month for a light mounted on the yard pole. This covers installation, maintenance and power; (2) a charge of \$2.75 per month for lights off the yard pole. This covers maintenance only. Power is metered and charged in the regular light bill; installation costs are charged directly.

The lights are also available from electrical contractors or supply firms. Customers can buy them, have them installed and pay for the power through the meter.

## **Ontario**

Units can be rented from the Ontario Hydro under two rate plans: (1) A charge of \$2.80 per month for the light alone, with all power used being metered and paid for separately;

and (2) a flat rate of \$3.75 per month per light. The latter covers the light fixture and all the power used. If a pole is installed, however, there is an added charge of 50 cents per month in both cases.

## **Quebec**

Dusk-to-dawn lights in La Belle Province are called Sentinel. They are available on a rental basis in two sizes: A 175-watt lamp at a cost of \$3.75 per month, and a 400-watt lamp at \$5.75 per month. The rental fee covers installation, maintenance, lamp replacement and all power used. If a pole is needed, there is a rental increase of \$1 per month. This includes one span of duplex conductor up to 175 feet in length.

## **New Brunswick**

The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission will be starting Sentinel light rentals this summer, but the rate has not yet been decided.

## **Nova Scotia**

The Nova Scotia Power Commission charges a yearly rental of \$45 a unit. This covers lamp installation, energy, maintenance and lamp replacement.

## **Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland**

At time of writing, there is no information of lease-light arrangements in operation in these provinces.

A side benefit of dusk-to-dawn lights reported by several cattle feeders is that animals show increased daily gains when lights are on all night. One feeder reported that his cattle drank more water after he had the lights installed, and that this also led them to consume more feed. Results from a large-scale feedlot test at Kansas State

University, where a group of full-fed heifers under all night lighting averaged .10 lb. more gain per day, would seem to bear this out. At the CDA Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta., feeder cattle and sheep showed no significant gains when lights were turned on at 1:00 a.m. during winter months to lengthen the hours of light, but results might have been different if the lights had been on from dusk-to-dawn.

Farmers with no livestock to feed might question the value of paying almost \$50 a year for a light, although none of the rural users contacted by Country Guide showed any desire to return to either a dark yard or old-style incandescent lights. Another question raised was the relative costs of buying and operating your own lights as against lease-rental. One Alberta stockman—who owns five Sentinel lights and leases five more — expressed the opinion that a farmer who knows a lot about electrical wiring might find it more economical to buy and install his own, providing he didn't run into any ill-luck such as having a bolt of lightning destroy his lamps.

There are many factors which might affect your decision whether to buy or lease a light. You might have a good pole already installed, and have a friend or neighbor who is a good electrician. If you haven't such assets, it would probably pay to lease your light because most lease arrangements include installation, maintenance, power, and bulb replacement. In Alberta, a light would cost about \$90, a pole possibly another \$15 and installation another \$25. Your power would run about \$1 per month per light. Then you would have to gamble on several accident-free years in order to get your money back.



This revolving "squirt gun," fed by a portable aluminum pipe, will spread liquid manure over 2 acres at a setting [Gulde photos]

**This report tells how to set up a liquid manure system, and describes the kind of equipment necessary**

# Pour It or Squirt It

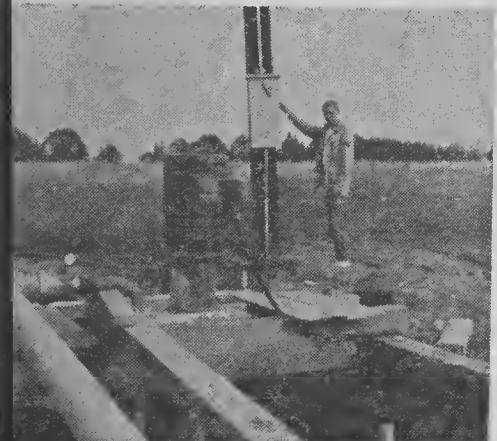
by **CLIFF FAULKNER**  
Field Editor



Demonstrating discharge pressure of 110 p.s.i. from a liquid manure pump



A PTO-driven liquid manure pump on the cover of a farm liquid manure pit



A 3-phase, 25 h.p. electric pump installed in an open liquid manure pit

**ALTHOUGH METHODS OF** handling and spreading solid manure have changed little over the past few years, there has been a near revolution in the handling and disposal of liquid manure. The term "liquid manure" refers to the cleanings from barns where floors are washed down with water, or where slatted floors cover pits in which a certain amount of water has been left standing. Liquid manure can also be obtained by scraping solid manure into a pit which contains water.

## WATER CLEANING

"Removing manure from concrete with a jet of water requires more water at a higher pressure than you can get from an ordinary garden hose," states E. H. Davis, extension agricultural engineer at Washington State University. "A high pressure turbine pump, or a roller-rotor pump with a capacity of 10 gallons per minute at a pressure of 100 p.s.i., should be all right. You can make a simple hose nozzle from a 1-inch threaded pipe cap by drilling a 1/4-inch hole through the center. The hole should then be countersunk from the inside so as to leave a sharp edge along the hole. Attach the cap to a 1-inch hose pipe adapter and it is ready for use."

## PIT OR LAGOON?

Liquid manure that has been washed from your barn floors or tramped through the slatted floors of pens can be either drained into a large holding pit or run into a lagoon. The method you choose will depend on whether or not you consider it will pay you to save the manure and spread it on your land. A lagoon is only a disposal system developed from the sewage disposal systems in use in many small cities and towns. All you have to have for a lagoon is space, the right soil type and a location where the odors won't offend any community or the drainage contaminate local water supplies. On the other hand, a pit is a storage unit where you hold the manure in liquid form for future use. Whatever system you adopt, make sure your drainage tile is 6 inches or more in diameter and laid on a slope of 1/4-inch per foot.

Here is a table giving pit dimensions for various-sized herds and different storage periods.

Size of Herd	1 day	5 days	15 days	30 days
25 cows	4' x 6'	6' x 18'	12' x 30'	12' x 52'
40 cows	4' x 9'	10' x 17'	12' x 42'	12' x 84'
100 cows	5' x 17'	10' x 42'	12' x 105'	12' x 210'

These are based on a storage requirement of 5 cubic feet per cow per day, and include the waste water run from the milking and holding areas. While this dilution will add to the bulk of material to be stored and handled, your tank will pump out more cleanly and easily — a big advantage if you are going to put it on your land with a sprinkler. A pit is generally made of concrete, covered and located below ground surface.

## PUMPS AND AUGERS

"The contents of your pit should be pumped out and disposed of at regular intervals," Davis explains. "There are two or three fairly good pumps available for this job, including a specially made impeller pump with cutting blades. These chopper-impeller pumps will move about 300 gal. of liquid manure per minute at 750 r.p.m. Another type which will handle some solids along with the liquid is the diaphragm pump. In fact, if you haven't used any bedding, your manure may be

liquid enough for a centrifugal pump. A 1 1/2-inch centrifugal pump will deliver about the same amount of liquid manure as a 3-inch diaphragm pump.

Augers can also be used successfully for pumping your liquid manure. A 4-inch auger powered by a 1 h.p. motor can pump about 50 gal. per minute when running at 1,600 r.p.m., but you must be careful to keep any long straw or hay out of your manure if you are going to use an auger. Augers that are 4 to 6 inches in diameter will not handle this heavy material.

## AGITATORS

There are several methods you can use to keep the liquid manure well mixed so that your pit will pump out more easily. The most common are: paddle agitators, propeller agitators and recirculation. As the name implies, a paddle type consists of wooden or metal paddles mounted on a vertical shaft which extends into the pit. The shaft is rotated through a speed reduction unit by an electric motor that is located on top of the pit. The propeller type—similar to a small boat propeller—is installed near one end of the pit, and can be driven by the PTO of your tractor.

If you favor the recirculation method, you won't need a separate agitator because your liquid manure pump does both jobs. All you have to do is to get a separate length of pipe, connect it to the discharge side of your pump and run it to the other end of the pit. The open end should be raised so that it will discharge in the upper half of the liquid. You will need two sets of valves (or a Y-valve) at the discharge side of the pump so that you can either direct the flow into the recirculation pipe to agitate the manure in the pit, or into the regular discharge pipe for spreading on your fields.

## TANK TRUCKS

A common method of spreading liquid manure is by tank truck. If your pit is situated on sloping ground, you can fill the tank by gravity flow — if not, you can use your pit pump. Sometimes tank trucks are equipped with their own loading pumps. A vacuum pump similar to the type used in a four-unit milking system (capacity about 30 cu. ft. per minute) will empty a 500-gallon tank in 3 to 4 minutes.

## SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

From a time and labor-saving point of view, the best method is to spread your manure through a portable sprinkler irrigation system. Urine and manure are stored separately so that the liquid is free enough of solids to be pumped through sprinkler systems.

The present trend is to mix everything into a "slurry" so all the manure can be pumped instead of hauled. This has been made possible by the development of special pumps and spray nozzles which will handle straw, shavings or sawdust bedding (but long hay or straw should still be avoided if possible). The latest distribution unit is a German-made revolving sprinkler which spreads 200 gal. of slurry per minute at 90 to 100 lb. pressure over a sweep of 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 acres.

Liquid manuring spreads the manure thinly and evenly. Water used to flush the system afterwards washes the manure into your soil so that most of the odor is eliminated. There is no hauling or spreading. Pump any day of the growing season, rain or shine. ✓

**This flock owner uses partial  
confinement to make a profit with lambs**

# He Nets \$24 per Ewe

by **ROGER FRY**

Field Editor

**NET RETURNS OF \$1,062.24** after feed costs from 44 Suffolk ewes!

A 163 per cent lamb crop saved!

Fifty-eight lambs totaling 5,245 lb., with 45 of them going to market at less than 100 days!

One lamb weighing 90 lb. at 84 days!

\$99 premium on 61 lambs!

This is the impressive record Marcel Messée of Genthon, Man., has piled up with his sheep flock. How did he do it?

Harold Scotchmer of the Canada Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg, who has worked closely with Messée, says that the key is partial confinement.

In this method, the young lambs are confined and never go on pasture. They are creep fed a high quality ration to promote rapid growth so that they will reach market weight by the time they are weaned. The ewes are confined during this period and fed a high quality ration to promote maximum milk production. After weaning, the ewes go on a maintenance ration and then pasture to bring them up to breeding condition.

This program depends on feeding the ewes high quality hay and the lambs high quality pellets. Scotchmer recommends that sheepmen cut their hay in the early bud stage and move it into storage quickly, even if this means using a conditioner. The ewes must be good quality stock with high milking ability. The lambs are given every opportunity to grow during the early stage in their life when they are most able to take full advantage of high quality feed.

Early lambing makes it essential to have barns and they should be ventilated to keep them dry. Some additional heat source may also be needed.

This program overcomes two serious problems: predators and internal parasites.

The sheep are confined when they are most vulnerable to predators, that is, when the ewes have young lambs with them. This is also the time of the year when predators are feeding young and are more aggressive.

The young lambs are never exposed to internal parasites because they are never on pasture and all their feed is clean. "The lambs never get treated and they don't need it. The parasite problem is just not there," said Scotchmer.

"There is another advantage to this program. It produces a high quality lamb, grown under perfect conditions, that has not suffered any setbacks from weather, disease or parasites. The lamb will be well fleshed, tender and not overfat."

Marcel Messée will tell you that his success is due to early lambing, the right ewe selection, good management and high quality feeds.

When Messée talks about early lambing, he means getting his lambing over by March 15. When I called at his farm in early March, he showed me 2 lambs that were 42 days old and weighed 45 lb. each. There were 58 lambs in the barn from 38 ewes. "To make early lambing possible, you have to have proper buildings and look after your ewes," he explained. His sheep were in a comfortable barn bedded with dry straw.

What about his second point—selection?

He selects for two factors: milking ability and twinning. "First I select the good milkers and then I look for twinning. These ewes often have

triplets and they need lots of milk to feed that many lambs." Late lambing ewes are culled.

Breeding management is his next point! This means his flushing and breeding program is designed to produce a big lamb crop. Messée tries to have a 10-acre field of brome alfalfa pasture ready by the end of July. He puts the ewes onto this pasture for a week before breeding, being careful that the pasture has developed to the bud stage so there will be no danger of bloat. Ewe lambs are bred later—usually in September. However, they are given special feeding attention to be sure they reach full growth before lambing. The 11 lambs that were returned to the flock from the 1964 crop weighed 200 lb. each by March 1965, and Messée expects a full crop.

His last point is high quality feeding. His feeding program is based on good quality, early cut alfalfa hay. He cuts the first crop from June 15 to June 20 and the second crop a month later. "I cut my second crop when everyone else is doing their first crop," says Messée. Sometimes he gets the third cutting. Early cutting is not the only step he takes to get quality. "I rake the hay when it is green and dry it in the windrow. I only bale from when the dew dries off, until noon. That way I keep all the leaves," he said.

The nursing lambs get a special creep ration which contains 50 per cent rolled wheat, 40 per cent alfalfa meal, 8 per cent soybean meal, 1 per cent bone meal and 1 per cent trace mineralized salt. This and the milk from the ewes keeps the lambs gaining steadily. They are weaned at 3 months and most are sold then.

Marcel Messée also feeds lambs. He finished 97 head last fall. The feeder lambs go on a pelleted ration made up of hay, oats and supplement. The average cost of the feeder lambs last fall was \$8.27 and their average weight was 63 lb. The lambs weighed from 92 to 100 lb. after feeding and sold for \$21 to \$23 each. "I made more money from these lambs than the men who raised them," he said. V



(Guide photos)  
**This was the first bale that Mareel Messee opened to demonstrate the kind of hay his sheep are fed**



**These quality ewes testify to Marcel Messee's skill and experience with sheep, a factor in his success**



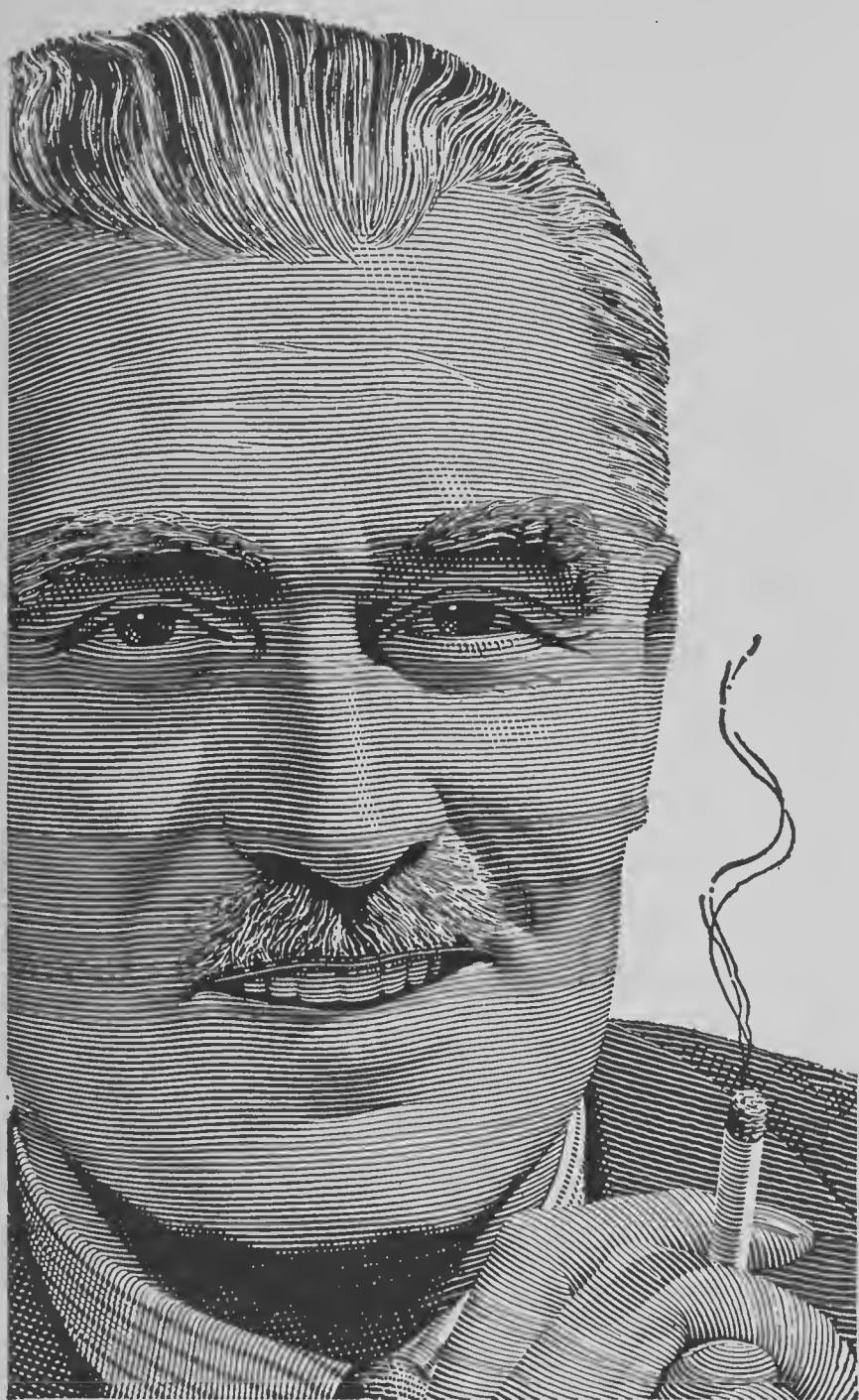
**The fine leaves are evidence of the quality of this hay. Hay like it was used in the pellet mix**



**These lambs have made good use of milk and creep feed in their rapid growth to premium market finish**



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## TRADE PERSPECTIVE: FOUR

# The Tactics of Trade

**One farm dollar in three comes from exports. To earn them we have to negotiate for the most favorable access to foreign markets commensurate with protection of the even more important domestic market**

by **PETER LEWINGTON**

Field Editor

FOREIGN TRADE is the very marrow of history; it has been the stimulus for empires and the spark for wars. The Industrial Revolution in Britain and the ensuing need for food and raw materials, and markets for manufactured goods, were powerful forces behind the growth of the British Empire. Adolf Hitler, in one of his first policy statements upon seizing power, said "the geographical position of Germany, with our lack of raw materials, does not fully permit economic self-sufficiency for the Reich; the marketing of German commodities in the world provides a livelihood for many millions of our countrymen." The seeds of war germinated, in part, in the demand for Grosswirtschaftsraum, a space for trading.

In a shrinking world the sword and cannon have been largely replaced (permanently, one hopes) by the conference table. International trade is now a sophisticated and regulated affair, conducted within a framework of international agreements. There are preferential tariff areas, although the creation of new ones is precluded by the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); there are free trade areas, such as that between the U.S. and Canada in farm machinery, and more latterly in automobiles; there are customs and economic unions and the provisions for common markets in specific commodities (such as have given rise to the European Economic Community).

Canadian farmers, especially wheat producers, have a big stake in these dramatic changes in the world trade scene. Canadian agricultural exports to the six nations of the Common Market amount to some \$200 million annually.

F. R. Petrie, of the Canada Department of Trade and Commerce, summed up the problems this way: "In spite of the fact that we might

have the best products in the world at competitive prices and the best salesmen to promote the export sale of these products, unless these products can gain access to foreign markets, they will never reach the foreign customer. We must deal with problems arising out of the formation of regional trading blocs such as the European Common Market, international agreements relating to trade, monetary and commodity matters, surplus disposal programs and import and exchange restrictions in many of the world markets."

Foreign exchange controls, too, have been widely used in recent years. Following war devastation, most European countries employed them. Canada gave concessions anticipating subsequent relaxation. Now, with the establishment of the EEC, we are in the position of having paid for concessions which we are not getting.

There are quantitative restrictions and quota systems which can impede trade and even stop it entirely. There are domestic policies which radically affect the production and movement of agricultural products. British policy is to have few restrictions on foods and to keep the British farmer in business by direct subsidies; these deficiency payments, however, rose to the point where ceilings were imposed.

In contrast, continental Europe, with proportionately five times the labor force of Britain, uses higher retail prices to keep farmers solvent.

Foreign trade is like an infinitely complex chess game with each move having its repercussions, some immediate and some long term. Our Trade and Commerce Department representatives are always seeking maximum penetration of markets, with a minimum of adverse repercussions. They regard the past 15 years as a period of substantial improvement and see a generally en-

couraging trend against artificial trade barriers. Tariff policy has become contingent upon trade policy; tariffs are not now generally imposed for the revenues which they produce.

Tariffs have ceased to be a key issue in Canadian elections; as one wit observed, "The Liberals do not want the tariff to go any higher and the Conservatives do not want it to go any lower."

Trade and Commerce, which is dedicated to a policy of all possible peaceful and negotiated trade, has to view foreign trade as a whole. This Olympian detachment frequently is totally divergent from the wishes of individual farm groups, although there are 180 of our Trade Commissioners around the world, and 20 of them are agricultural specialists. The Niagara Peninsula Fruit and Vegetable Growers were told last December, "Canadian tariff rates have been reduced to a level which, in the opinion of Canadian primary producers, is now totally inadequate. Fresh fruit worth \$46 million enters duty free each year. Fresh fruit and vegetables of a kind produced in Canada, valued at \$40 million, enter at tariff rates of 15 to 30 per cent of the rates effective in 1935." Grapes imported for wine making are a particularly sore point with growers. Turkey producers felt that they were dealt a low blow by U.S. imports last year. Led by Harvey Beatty of Thamesford, Ont., producers made vigorous presentations to the Tariff Board to double the tariff on live turkeys to 4 cents per pound. Tariff Board findings are

tabled in the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance. When tariff revisions are endorsed by the Cabinet they are forwarded to our GATT representative.

Says Dr. Gordon Dobson, CDA economist who specializes in agricultural trade, "The GATT is not a kind of super trade authority that dictates to Canada what it should do. It would be more accurate to think of the GATT as the chief trade agreement Canada has with all its most important trading partners. The fact that Canada has been a strong supporter of the GATT is a reflection of Canada's interest, as a major exporter, in the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade."

Trade and Commerce, while it works hand in glove with both the Departments of Finance and Agriculture, has to view trade, both import and export, in the light of Canada's best interests. While the shoe at times pinches the Canadian farmer severely, he enjoys a valuable export market in Great Britain. In return Britain is able to send us linen, diesel engines, rubber boots and radios free of duty.

Generally, Canadian farmers have less protection than that which exists in any market in which they endeavor to sell; last fall the CDA publication "Agriculture Abroad" made this observation on the lot of Swedish farmers: "An approximate balance between agricultural production and domestic consumption is achieved by restricting imports and subsidizing exports. Domestic price levels are stabilized through restrictions on foreign trade."

Sweden, as a member of EFTA, or the "Outer Seven," participates in a trade association which differs significantly from the provisions of the European Common Market. Member countries lower tariff barriers amongst themselves, but continue to exercise their own individual tariffs on trade with countries outside EFTA.

It is upon the "Kennedy Round" of trade negotiations that so much now hinges; these may take a further year to gear. "As a country which must trade to live," says Petrie, "we have warmly welcomed the Kennedy Round. It holds out the promise of substantial reductions in trade barriers."

With one Canadian farm family in every three dependent for its livelihood upon the export of farm products, lowering of any trade restrictions are clearly in our interest. Continually, however, in exploring the perspective of our trade, we have to also consider the value of our own excellent domestic market. The health of this market depends upon the level of industrial activity. Buyers of our farm products want easier access to that market. Says the Canada-Japan Trade Council, "Japan will only be able to substantially increase imports from Canada if she can sell more to Canada." The Polish Minister of Foreign Trade hopes that increased Polish exports will be "met with understanding," while A. I. Mikoyan says more bluntly in the journal, "Soviet Russia Today", "One thing is not so good. Canadians buy too little of our goods." V

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## Corn Silage Saves Sow Feed

YOU CAN save up to 2 lb. of sow  
ration per day by feeding your dry  
sows corn silage.

Sows can eat 10 lb. of corn silage  
per day, according to J. G. Norrish  
of the Ontario Agricultural College  
at Guelph. However, 4 lb. of bal-  
anced sow ration and 6 lb. of silage  
is a better diet. He warned that sows  
getting 9 to 10 lb. of corn silage  
daily must be fed a special concen-  
trate mixture of proteins, vitamins  
and minerals. ✓

## Bang's Regulations Are Changed

THE AGE for official Brucellosis  
vaccination of heifer calves has been  
reduced from 4 to 11 months to 4  
to 9 months. Officials of the Health  
of Animals Branch, Canada Depart-  
ment of Agriculture, say the new  
age limit will reduce interference by  
the vaccine when vaccinated animals  
are blood tested.

The minimum age for compulsory  
blood testing of vaccinated heifers  
has been reduced from 36 months to  
30 months. ✓

## Alberta Plans Shearing Schools

WHEN SHEARING time comes this  
summer, Alberta sheepmen will have  
to wait their turn for the services of  
good sheep shearers. The expanding  
sheep industry has outgrown the  
supply of good shearers in that prov-  
ince.

To fill the gap, the Alberta Live-  
stock Branch will hold three 2-day  
sheep shearing schools at Olds, Ver-  
milion and Fairview. Tentative dates  
are June 4 and 5 at Olds, June 7 and  
8 at Vermilion and June 10 and 11  
at Fairview.

## Biological Control of Warbles

A BIOLOGICAL control for warble  
fly is being studied at the Lethbridge  
Research Station. The principle is to  
produce chemical sterility in the  
males, preventing fertilization of the  
eggs. A similar technique using  
gamma radiation was used success-  
fully on the screwworm in the United  
States.

According to J. Weintraub, re-  
search official at the station, sys-  
temic insecticides give a good kill but  
this new type of control method  
offers three advantages: The treated  
males seek out their mate which may  
be inaccessible to man with sprays,  
the warble population can be re-  
duced more quickly by eliminating  
the offspring and it is not necessary  
to contaminate a food stuff with a  
toxic chemical.

Means must be devised to treat  
large numbers of insects and release  
them in their natural habitat. Mr.  
Weintraub is at the stage of deter-  
mining the safe and effective dosage  
of two or three chemicals.

A new technique developed at the  
Lethbridge Research Station will  
speed this research. By bringing in  
Texas warbles, which emerge dur-  
ing January and February, and in-  
fecting cattle at the station, there  
will be two broods of grubs a year  
instead of one. The Texas warbles  
cannot become established here be-  
cause they cannot survive the win-  
ter. ✓

## Charolais Coming to Britain

STOCKMEN in Britain will soon be  
able to establish purebred herds of  
Charolais. Fred Peart, minister of  
agriculture for Great Britain, has an-  
nounced special quarantine arrange-  
ments.

Breeding stock will be selected in  
France during the summer and will  
go into a 4-week quarantine in  
France in the fall. There will be an-  
other 4-week quarantine in Britain.

Imported stock and their progeny  
will be kept under strict control for  
some years as a precaution against  
the spread of possible genetic de-  
fects. Re-exports will not be per-  
mitted.

The decision was made on the  
basis of limited crossbreeding trials  
that indicated that Charolais bulls  
could make a worthwhile addition to  
the range of crossing breeds avail-  
able to beef producers in Britain. ✓

## Keep Lambs off Pasture

IF PARASITES are a problem in  
your lamb crop what about rear-  
ing them in a drylot.

Experiments conducted at the Ag-  
ricultural Research Center, Belts-  
ville, Md., show that lambs raised in  
drylot are essentially free of in-  
ternal parasites while lambs raised  
on pasture become infected with  
worms.

Lambs born in 1959-61 were di-  
vided into three groups for the  
experiment. The first group was kept  
in drylot. During weaning, the dams  
were allowed to graze from early  
afternoon until the next morning,  
then returned to their lambs. These  
lambs showed no signs of parasitism  
throughout the experimental period.

The second group was raised on  
pastures not previously grazed, and  
was moved to new pastures every 2  
weeks throughout the grazing sea-  
son. These lambs did not become  
parasitized until late in August,  
when they were old enough to with-  
stand the infections.

The third group was kept on  
previously grazed pastures and was  
moved from pasture to pasture only  
when forage became scarce. A  
similar system had been used at  
Beltsville before 1959. By June,  
these lambs had become heavily in-  
fected with internal parasites.

All lambs on pasture were fed  
pellets until weaned. Throughout the  
test period, the drylot lambs were  
given pellets and were also allowed  
one-half pound of hay per day. Ewes  
and lambs in each group were given

# Livestock

continuous access to a phenothia-  
zine-mineral mixture from the be-  
ginning of the grazing season. ✓

## Alfalfa Boosts Ewe Milk Production

ALFALFA HAY contains a "lacta-  
tion factor" which makes ewes milk  
better and puts faster gains on their  
lambs according to University of  
Wisconsin animal scientists.

In trials that measured weight  
gains of lambs, four lots of ewes  
were fed different rations before the  
lambs were born and until the lambs  
were 8 weeks old.

One group received alfalfa hay  
as the roughage. Oat straw was the  
roughage for the other three groups.  
Extra protein for the straw rations  
came from soybean oil meal and the  
energy was made up with shell corn.  
One oat straw ration also contained  
10 per cent alfalfa leaf meal.

All four groups of ewes made the  
same gains during their gestation  
period and had normal lambs. This  
suggests that the alfalfa in the ration  
made little difference to producing  
normal, healthy lambs as long as the  
rations were balanced in energy and  
protein.

During the lactation period lambs  
in the alfalfa hay group gained 0.75  
lb. per day compared to 0.6 lb.  
per day when ewes were fed 70 per  
cent oat straw, plus soybean oil  
meal and corn. Lambs from ewes  
fed alfalfa hay also gained faster  
than the group fed the higher energy  
ration with only 50 per cent straw  
in the ration.

Lambs on ewes receiving 10 per  
cent alfalfa leaf meal in their ration  
didn't gain any faster. This may not  
be enough alfalfa to furnish the lac-  
tation factor or the factor may have  
been destroyed in processing the  
meal. ✓

## New Vaccine Controls Vibriosis

A VACCINE that controls vibriosis  
has been used on herds in Colorado,  
Nebraska and Wyoming.

The new vaccine was developed at  
the Colorado State University Col-  
lege of Veterinary Medicine and has  
been licensed for production by the  
University's research foundation.

In the testing program vaccinated  
and non-vaccinated cattle were bred  
with infected bulls. In one group of  
vaccinated heifers 48 per cent were  
pregnant after a 60-day breeding  
season while in the non-vaccinated  
control group only 8 per cent were  
pregnant.

It is not known how long the im-  
munity lasts and ranchers are being  
advised to vaccinate their cattle  
every year until further testing estab-  
lishes the length of immunity.

The product will be available to  
ranchers in the United States  
through veterinarians only and sub-  
ject to USDA regulations. There are  
no reports of the product being pre-  
sented for licensing in Canada yet. ✓



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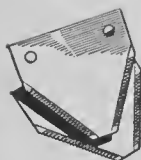
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THIS COUPON WORTH

**50¢**

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[as time has proved]



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10.D.A. photo

Members of the Rainy River Stockmen's Co-operative bull-buying delegation chat with Dick Graham, ODA Livestock Commissioner. From left: Russell Fisher, Dan Rose and John Trenchard took home 26 performance-tested bulls

## Rainy River's Competitive Co-op

THERE ARE 1,800 square miles of potential beef-raising country in the Rainy River district of northern Ontario and a group of farmers there are determined to establish the kind of cow herds which will attract feedlot operators farther south to come to their sales and buy their feeder calves.

Three years ago, a group of them formed the Rainy River Stockmen's Co-operative. Since then, the group has purchased 350 cows in Western Canada to upgrade their beef/cow herds. The members have the privilege of paying \$25 down and retiring the balance over 5 years at 6 per cent interest.

Last fall, the group took advantage of the assistance made available by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in buying high quality bulls. A bull-buying delegation from the Co-op traveled to the Ontario show and sale of performance-qualified bulls. The delegation consisted of Russell Fisher who has a Hereford-

Shorthorn herd at Emo, John Trenchard of Sleeman who has beef, dairy and sheep, and Agricultural Representative Dan Rose, also of Emo. The group had specific orders for 26 bulls. By judicious bidding, they were able to fill every order, selecting 2 Aberdeen-Angus, 3 Shorthorns and 21 Hereford bulls.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture gives such livestock improvement ventures as this considerable assistance; a subsidy of 20 per cent up to \$150 is paid on the purchase price; free freight back to the farm is available on groups of four or more bulls; and bank loans are guaranteed so that the bulls can be paid for during a 3-year period. In addition to the financial assistance, the buyers had assurance that they were getting bulls of herd sire caliber. First, the bulls in the sale had to qualify on performance and then they were judged for type. Undesirable bulls were removed from the sale. Culling was strict.

## What Makes Meat Tender?

WHAT MAKES a piece of beef tough or tender? Most people say it's the age of the animal and the amount of fat or marbling in the lean. University of Wisconsin meat specialists say that these are not the only factors that account for tenderness.

One factor in beef tenderness is how much the muscle shortens after slaughter while the carcass is cooling. In normal meat processing muscles shorten as the carcass hangs and cools, but the extent of shortening or contraction is highly variable.

Under experimental conditions when muscle portions are put under tension and stretched while they cool, they are tender. Conversely, when portions from the same muscle are free to contract as they cool, they are tough.

In this experiment researchers designed a special instrument to keep meat cuts under tension. They measured stretch and contraction by microscopic techniques.

The meat scientists related eating quality to the physical shortening or lengthening of the muscle and the microscopic changes. Experimental cuts were roasted and a six-member panel judged the meat for tenderness. Researchers also measured the pressure needed to cut the cooked meat. Muscle which was not allowed to shorten was much more tender than that which shrank.

Amount of connective tissue, size of muscle fiber, and chemical changes in the carcass are, of course, still important factors in meat tenderness. However, the Wisconsin meat scientists feel that the combination of all these factors affect tenderness, and muscle shortening is now considered to be one of the most important factors.

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Biscayne 4-Door Sedan

## *No other car proves its value so often...and for so long!*

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SAVE—CALL BY NUMBER, STATION-TO-STATION, NIGHTS AFTER 6 OR ALL DAY SUNDAY

## White Muscle Disease

*A complex deficiency of vitamin E and selenium seems to be taking an increasing toll of calves and lambs*

THIS DISEASE, also called Nutritional Muscular Dystrophy, or by its initials WMD or NMD, can take a severe toll of calves and lambs. Losses usually occur in the spring of the year.

Affected calves or lambs are frequently stiff, and a third name is Stiff Lamb Disease. Signs shown depend upon which muscles are affected. If the heart is severely affected, animals die of heart failure with little or no warning. More commonly, stiffness or even inability to stand in an otherwise alert lamb or calf is seen. Frequently also the young animal will behave much as if it had a severe pneumonia. In other cases, the affected calf or lamb will appear otherwise normal but be unable to suck. Experienced herds-men can usually detect the disease at a fairly early stage although in other cases a definite diagnosis can be very difficult.

The basic lesion is a degeneration of muscle and the first name derives from the fact that an animal dead from this disease will exhibit streaks of whitish muscle, not unlike fish-flesh, interspersed between areas of normal pink muscle tissue. As its second name suggests it is nutritional in origin. The disease may be prevented, and early cases treated, with either or both of selenium or vitamin E. In many parts of the world

the disease seems to be due primarily to a deficiency of selenium in the soil. In others the issue is less clear-cut, and vitamin E content of the feed seems to be more important.

Medication can be given by mouth but intramuscular injections are generally considered to be more satisfactory. Compounds containing selenium are effective but because overdoses of this element are dangerous, it is usual to combine selenium with the more expensive vitamin E, and give both.

In herds or flocks which have the problem year after year it is good economics to give prophylactic (preventive) treatment to all young calves or lambs. The same medicines are utilized for prevention as for treatment. Experimental work is currently being carried out to determine if medication of pregnant cows or ewes will control the disease in the newborn, but as yet it appears more satisfactory to inject the young after they are born.

Because of the dangers involved in using products containing selenium all users are cautioned to follow recommended dosages carefully. If you suspect WMD get professional veterinary advice. Mistakes either in diagnosis or treatment can be costly. —C. M. Fraser, D.V.M., Ontario Veterinary College. ✓

## Automatic Stock Sprayer

CATTLE OPERATE an automatic sprayer described by Ivan L. Berry, agricultural engineer at the USDA's Livestock Insect Laboratory at Kerrville, Tex., by stepping on a concealed switch-mat.

The engineer said that cattle owners need a sprayer that makes good use of non-persistent insecticides, which should be applied frequently and in small amounts. Such a sprayer should have a control system that gives uniform and consistent application of insecticides to avoid exceeding the rigid limitations on residues in meat and milk.

The step-on switch in the experimental sprayer is closed twice by each animal as it walks across the rubber mat. The sprayer covers all surfaces of the animal in 1½ seconds.

Each time the switch is turned on, the control mechanism starts the pump, if it is not already running, as well as opening and closing the lines leading to the nozzles. The pump maintains spraying pressure in the storage tank and keeps the insecticide properly agitated. After the pump has operated 3 minutes, the control valves close, retaining pressure in the tank until the switch-mat is stepped on again.

The sprayer delivers a fine mist which has been found to reduce insecticide residues in meat or milk.

Berry said the switch-mats are more dependable than other control

devices tested. Electric eyes are sometimes turned on by spray drifting between the light source and the photo cell. Treadle-type sprayers make the animals nervous.

Researchers found that cattle are not startled by the imperceptible movement of the mats and do not hesitate to step on them after passing through the sprayers a few times. Because range cattle are more cautious than dairy animals, the engineer suggested installing sprayers for range animals in the gates to water troughs.

The experimental sprayer has been tested with dairy herds of 50 to 280 cows and with a 50-cow beef herd. Biting flies were controlled and only 60 to 70 per cent as much insecticide was used as is required by gun-type sprayers. ✓

## Broiler Lambs Next?

THE SWING to confinement rearing of lambs may be the first stages in a trend to broiler lamb production. Hybrid ewes and broiler lamb production in the British sheep industry have been predicted by W. E. Jones of the National Agricultural Advisory Service in Britain.

The new hybrids would be the result of breeding programs during the next 10 years and the broiler lamb production will result from the trend toward factory-type units. Mr. Jones says that broiler lamb might prove to be more efficient in meat production than barley beef. ✓



Any weed is hard to kill . . . and in most cases tough, waxy leaf surfaces are the barrier that stops chemical weedkillers from killing them.

But Esteron 99\* Concentrate is extra soluble in both wax and water, so it can easily penetrate the waxy surfaces of even the most hardy weeds like thistle and buckwheat, to spread its killing power . . . tops to roots!

Isn't it worth a few cents more per acre to get really effective weed control everywhere with reliable Esteron 99 Concentrate . . . the weedkiller with superior penetrating power. Stop in and ask your dealer for Esteron 99 Concentrate today.

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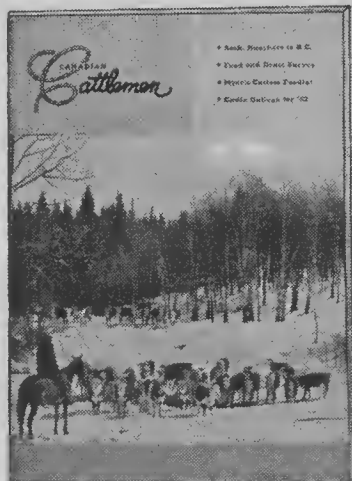
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## Dairy



Milk is piped to bulk tank in dairy by pipe line hung from the ceiling

[Guide photo]

## Pipe Line Replaces One Man

THE COSSETTE family have a built-in hired man in their barn. It is a vacuum-operated glass milk line which draws the milk from the barn to the dairy while Charlie Cossette and his two sons Raymond and Anton are looking after the milkers. "It cost us \$600 and saves us 3 hours' labor a day," Charlie explains.

It is called a dumping station pipe line. The dumping station is a stainless steel container with a tight-fitting, pedal-operated lid. The Cossettes empty the milking machine pails into this container and the milk is sucked by vacuum

through a plastic hose to the permanent pipe line. The pipe line carries the milk to the bulk tank.

A similar unit has been installed on the farm of the Selkirk Hospital of Mental Diseases. Ray Chandler, manager of Institutional Farms for Manitoba, says that it has saved 4 hours' labor per day for 70 to 80 head of milking cows, or about \$2,000 per year.

"We like the system. It is more sanitary than carrying milk in open pails through the barn to the dairy," says Ray.—R.F.

## Keep Udders Healthy

MOST first-calf heifers begin their productive life with sterile udders; the exceptions to this rule would be heifers which have sustained udder injury or those which have been sucked by other heifers which have been fed mastitic milk.

Mastitis is the result of bacterial infection in a susceptible udder. Dr. Glen Schmidt of Cornell University's Animal Husbandry Department is doing research aimed at keeping those udders sterile. A recently begun research project involves the sterilization of teat cup clusters between cows. This ideal has previously been quite impractical owing to the time involved in sterilizing equipment.

Should this sterilization technique prove to be practical, it will be an adjunct to, not a substitute for, good milking procedure involving the following:

- Correct vacuum and adequate vacuum reserve.
- Properly adjusted pulsators.
- Replacement of worn or misshapen teat cup liners.
- Sanitary precautions such as individual paper towels and even rubber gloves.
- Dipping teats in a solution of "tamed" iodine diluted 1:4 with water.

"Don't leave those machines on too long," urges Schmidt. He found that in herds with higher average production, each man was handling fewer milking machines than in low-

producing herds. The more successful operators were not only getting the milking machines on the cows quicker after udder preparation, but they were also getting the machines off when the cows were milked out.

Good milking procedures are profitable; they are becoming increasingly important as it is realized that staphylococcus infections may best be combated by prevention, rather than treatment.—P.L.

## More ROP Testers Hired

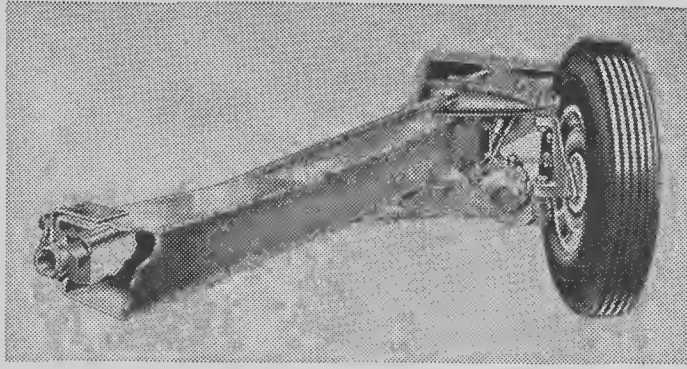
DAIRYMEN will no longer need to enter their herds on a waiting list for ROP inspection. The Canada Department of Agriculture has hired more ROP inspectors to insure that each herd will receive the minimum of 10 tests each year and to eliminate waiting lists and delays in taking on new herds.

A new fee schedule for ROP dairy testing went into effect April 1, 1965. Dairymen will pay an annual basic fee of \$35 plus an additional \$1 for each cow in their herd. For example, a herd of 20 cows will cost the basic herd fee of \$35 plus \$20 for the per cow charge to give a total of \$55 a year. Those herds already on the ROP program will not be affected until the annual renewal date.

After April 1, the minimum herd to qualify for testing will be 10 head. Herds on the program under the old minimum of six head will not be affected by this change.



# Here's the secret



With new **torsion bar suspension** each front wheel is suspended individually and connected to a torsion bar spring. Wheels rise and fall independently without jarring the cab. Shock absorbers and foam cushioned seat add to smooth riding comfort.

## of new Velvet Smooth Ride

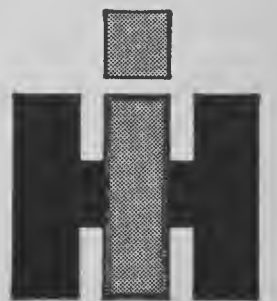


Five minutes behind the wheel and you'll know why we call it the Velvet Smooth Ride! No doubt about it, the new D-1000 is the pickup for *people*—as well as for man-sized loads! Smart new styling inside and out will keep them up-to-date for years to come. And they're built with big truck quality to stand the gaff of the toughest job. Fully boxed frame is

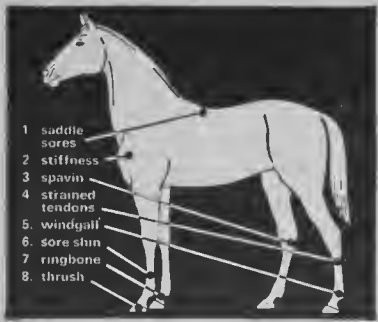
more rigid to hold power train in perfect alignment. If you carry even heavier or longer loads, choose one of the larger International pickups with super-strong yet soft-riding leaf springs. Whatever your job, there's an International pickup to match—plus panels, Travelalls and Travelettes too. Come in today and get all the facts.

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## Handle Poultry Manure as Liquid

To cut costs, six neighbors joined together to buy a 1,200-gallon mobile tank

Eldon Warkentin with the mobile tank which he and five of his neighbors share to handle manure in liquid form



[Guide photo]

A NEW TREND among poultrymen who have cage units for their birds is to handle the droppings in liquid form. The droppings are flushed from under the cages, down the clean-out gutters, to form a slurry, which can be stored in large underground tanks. These can be cleaned out 2 or 3 times a year by mobile tanks that spray the slurry onto fields.

One of the biggest costs of this system is the mobile tank. It's an expensive piece of equipment for anyone who only uses it occasionally. A way to beat this cost has been found in Manitoba.

In the Steinbach area of Manitoba, Eldon Bartel and 5 neighboring poultrymen joined together to buy a 1,200-gallon tank. Eldon says he can empty his 55,000-gallon

## Poultry

underground tank in about 2 days, making about 30 trips a day from the poultry house to his fields. It takes 4 to 5 minutes to load the mobile tank. He keeps close to 8,000 cage layers and likes this method of disposing of litter.

Eldon Warkentin is another who uses the tank. Warkentin has a modern layer unit with capacity for 10,000 caged birds. He also handles hog manure with the mobile tank.

Both Bartel and Warkentin say this is one more way of making their operation efficient. Significantly, these poultrymen are satisfied that they will be in the egg business for a long time to come. They have weathered recent slumps in egg prices and are confident in the future of a poultry farm that is efficiently managed.—Dave Havard. V

### Egg Producers Plan Central Sales

REPRESENTATIVES of the Saskatchewan Egg Industry, meeting in Regina and Saskatoon, outlined several proposals for improving their industry:

1. Gear rural laying flocks to meet the local market.

2. Set up some form of central marketing agency to serve those producers supplying larger urban centers. Such an agency could use new grading and egg-cleaning equipment and service retail outlets on a daily basis at a minimum cost to producers.

3. Establish a new classification of egg grades that would separate table eggs from processing eggs.

4. Increase advertising of Saskatchewan eggs in Saskatchewan markets.

5. Promote slightly larger farm flocks that will be able to make better use of modern egg-handling equipment.

Producer committees have also been set up in the Regina and Saskatoon areas to develop central marketing methods and to assist in co-ordinating the efforts of high quality producers.

Comments at the meeting indicated that Saskatchewan should be self-sufficient in egg production and should be able to compete favorably against imported eggs, said E. M. Campbell, poultry commissioner for the province. V

### Canadians Eat More Turkey

THERE ARE increasing signs that Canadian turkey supplies in 1965 will be heavy. However, there is one bright feature to the turkey market outlook — Canadians like turkey and eat more of it than consumers in any other country.

In 1964, the Canadian per capita consumption reached the record level of 8.7 lb. Canadians have been top turkey eaters since 1956.

Per capita consumption of fowl, chicken, turkey and duck was also larger in 1964 than 1963. V

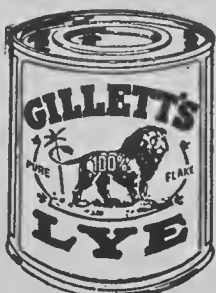
## "GILLETT'S helps take care of our disease worries"

Sanders Poultry Farms Ltd., Cloverdale, B.C. are the distributors of Shaver Starcross chicks for the Fraser Valley.

In hatching 300,000 valuable chicks annually, cleanliness is uppermost in the minds of Sid Sanders and son Mickey.

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**Cut and condition fast.** Ford's no-pitman 515 mower has rugged, vibration-free drive to cut 7 acres per hour. Easy-to-hitch 510 hay conditioner offers choice of crusher or crimper rolls.



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# Need capacity? You get it from Ford!

Big capacity is built right into the rugged Ford 530 baler. Extra pick-up width, five-feet plus, sweeps up heavy windrows. A total of 48 crop-saving teeth do cleaner work. A spring-loaded hay hold-down provides positive delivery.

**Big-capacity feeding** keeps hay on the move. Dual forks, timed for non-stop feeding, keep bale chamber uniformly full. Plunger speed at 79 strokes per minute delivers firm, square bales sliced with loaf-like uniformity.

**The Ford 530 is quality built** to keep going. Strong frame and axle, sturdy bale chamber, heavy-duty gears and drives give the 530 its dependability. Six hay dogs hold material in compression, producing firm bales, well-tied by the proven Ford knotters. *Three drive line clutches* protect both baler and tractor, give you big-tonnage performance. No shear pins, no time wasted.

**The word on good performance travels fast.** No wonder more farmers own Ford balers than ever before. See the Ford 530 now. Order it equipped the way you want it: PTO or engine drive. And to match your haying needs exactly, see the compact, economy Ford 520 for limited acreage baling.

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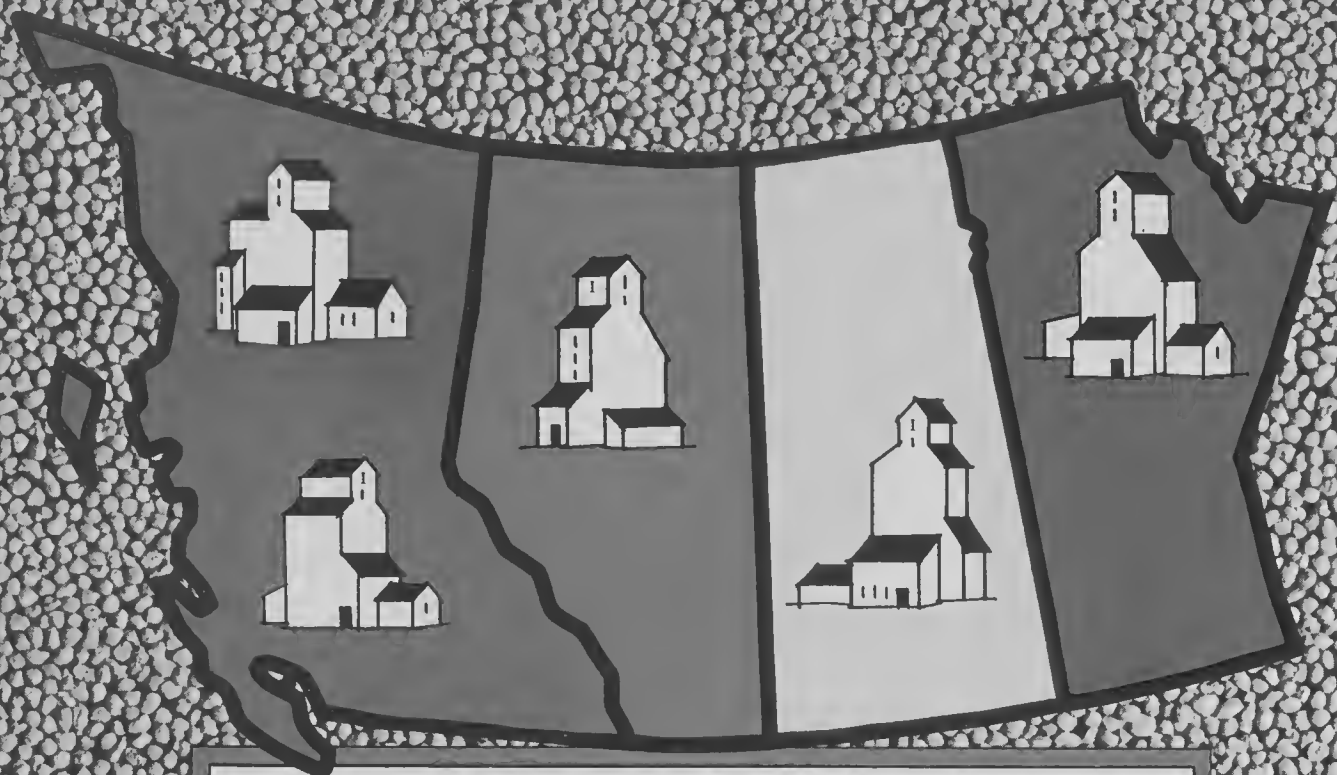
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"Setting the Pace for Growing Demand"



# Soils and Crops

## Wheat Hybrid Yields 1/5 More

A TRUE HYBRID of hard red spring wheat, that outyields its best parent by 19 per cent, has been entered in official trials in the United States. Dekalb Inc. has developed the hybrid and is producing seed on a pilot basis in Mexico.

Practical commercial production of the cross is still not certain, according to Dr. James A. Wilson, director of the company's wheat research program. However, the experimental hybrids have performed well in the small plot tests that have been carried out. In tests in 1964, the hybrid outyielded its highest yielding parent by 19 per cent. ✓

## Get More Forage from Oats

A HIGH seeding rate for oats will do more to increase forage yields than seeding peas with them, according to Dr. D. B. Wilson of the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station at Lethbridge, Alta. Dry matter yields are greatest when the seeding rate for oats is 3 bushels per acre. At this rate, peas would be crowded out even if their seeding rate was also increased.

A nitrogen fertilizer is more important for maximum yields and high protein content, especially when oats are grown for forage under irrigation. If you are seeding under dry conditions or if you intend to use the crop for silage, use a lighter seeding rate. Whatever the conditions, optimum seeding rates for oats will result in peas being crowded out. ✓

## Research Pays Off

IS AGRICULTURAL research a good investment?

"Yes!" says Dr. A. E. Hanna, director of the CDA Research Station at Winnipeg, Man. He has a billion dollars' worth of evidence to prove it.

Here's how he explained it. Rust-resistant Selkirk, the partially rust-resistant Thatcher and the susceptible Marquis, grown on a large experimental plot at Winnipeg in 1964, gave net returns over growing costs of: Marquis, \$15.67 loss; Thatcher, \$9.34 profit; Selkirk, \$15.97 profit per acre.

Farmers in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan grew a total of 58,368,960 acres of Selkirk in the 10-year period from 1955 to 1964. In at least 6 of these years, a rust susceptible variety would have failed.

If you apply the results of the Winnipeg test to this total acreage, the profit in growing Selkirk is \$1.8 billion. "Actually," says Dr. Hanna, "if there had been no other wheat than Marquis to grow, farmers in this area would not have been growing wheat."

If Selkirk is compared to Thatcher on the same acreage, it gives a re-

turn of \$386.9 million. This would pay the cost of 40 years' operation of the Winnipeg research station 13 times over or the entire cost of the CDA Research Branch for 10 years.

As one official pointed out, if the research branch could collect royalties on all the varieties and improvements it had developed, it would be a very profitable business. ✓

## Sorghum Grasses Need Best Climate

SORGHUM grasses do not do well at Swift Current, according to J. R. Kilcher of the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm at Swift Current, Sask. Forage yields of sorghum grasses have invariably been less than those of other annual fodder crops such as oats, sunflowers or corn. Tests have been carried out on both dry land and irrigated land. Often the sorghum plants suffer from early fall frosts which may lead to the formation of hydrocyanic acid, a poison.

Kilcher points out that sorghums do well where they are adapted. They produce high tonnages of forage in a climate which offers unlimited soil moisture, high temperatures, high humidity and long frost-free seasons.

They do not grow well at temperatures below 60°F. Even under the more favorable climatic conditions of B.C.'s Fraser Valley, sorghums have not done well and are not recommended. ✓

## Russian Wild Rye Better Pasture

SEEDING down dry land pastures this spring?

Don't overlook Russian wild ryegrass!

Ewes pastured on Russian wild ryegrass gained 11 lb. more per head than ewes on crested wheatgrass pasture during a 7-month grazing trial at the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station at Manyberries, Alta. The Russian wild ryegrass pasture produced 29 lb. of gain per acre compared to 22 lb. for crested wheatgrass pasture.

Crested wheatgrass is still the most suitable for spring pasture as it begins growth 2 to 3 weeks earlier than native range and grows more rapidly. It is also more palatable and more nutritious during the spring.

For best results, use a rotation system with crested wheatgrass for spring pasture and Russian wild ryegrass as summer and fall pasture, suggests S. Smoliak, range management specialist with the Canada Department of Agriculture at Lethbridge, Alta.

Russian wild ryegrass recovers rapidly after grazing and its high protein and fat content during late summer and fall provide a much more nutritious pasture feed than any other dry land grass. ✓

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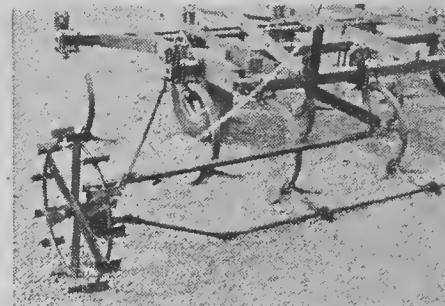


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## Haylage Is Contagious!

HAYLAGE must be contagious; wherever an adventurous farmer has tried it, not only has he become a haylage enthusiast but his neighbors have become enthusiasts too. Haylage, or low-moisture grass and legume silage, has been giving consistently good results on an increasing number of beef and dairy farms.

It is a quality feed, about equal in feeding value to good barn dried

hay; it lends itself to mechanized harvesting, storing and feeding; the risks of field losses are lower than with hay; the moisture content is less critical than for hay which is to be hauled straight to the mow; with haylage, silo-seepage is eliminated and there are no feeding odors, such as those frequently encountered with grass silage; less room is taken up in the forage wagons, and eventually

Grasses and legumes should be cut early, conditioned and wilted to 50 per cent moisture



[Guide photo]

bossy's stomachs, with excessive moisture.

The case for haylage is a very convincing one; here's a check list of procedures for best results:

- Cut early and get a feed with 17 to 20 per cent protein content. By the third week in May, the first fields of forage are usually being cut in Ontario.
- Condition and wilt the crop to 50 per cent moisture.
- A fine cut of  $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{3}{8}$ " increases storage capacity and reduces losses.

- Distribute the haylage evenly.
- Exclude the air as much as possible by sealing the doors of a concrete silo and by covering the haylage with a sheet of plastic and some heavy forage.

Interest in gas-tight storages stimulated the trend to haylage. Excellent feed can be made in these structures and losses are minimal. Quality haylage is also coming out of conventional silos, providing the recipe for making haylage has been closely followed.—P.L.

## New Sunflower Beats Wheat



[Guide photo]

These sunflower stalks, in 11 ft. rows, held a foot of snow in this open field

creased in anticipation of a doubling of the crop acreage.

Peredovik has other important features. It is highly tolerant to verticillium wilt or leaf mottle disease, the most important disease of sunflowers in Manitoba. It has less hull than earlier varieties, allowing more efficient use of crushing equipment and less waste in transportation operations.

## Seek Feed Wheat

ONE WAY to get cheaper feed grain may be through the development of a feed wheat for the prairies. Scientists at the Regina Experimental Farm are seeking to produce a wheat which yields more bushels per acre than the high quality bread wheats now being produced. Dr. E. A. Hurd from that station predicts that since high protein levels would not be required in such a wheat, it should be possible to develop a wheat that gives heavy per acre yields. He reports that various combinations of four completely unrelated high yielding parents have been produced and will be tested this summer.

Such a wheat could be useful as a cash crop to prairie farmers and provide cheaper feed to livestock men right across the country. It would have to be readily distinguishable at the elevator so it would not be mistaken for high protein wheat, but he says this can be done by incorporating a factor for blue kernel color in the parent lines.

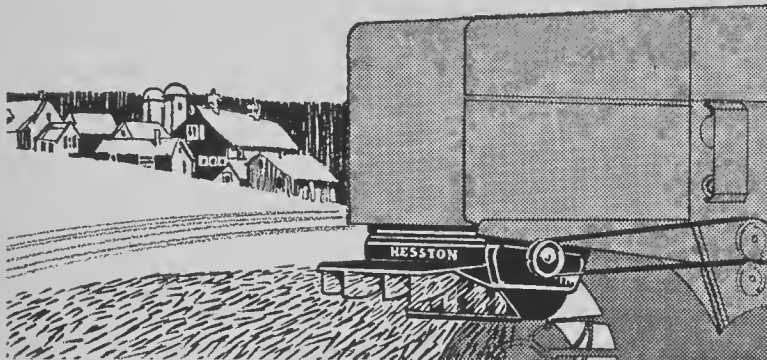
The market for such a wheat could extend beyond this country's farms. President Charles Gibbings of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool suggests that Canada could probably sell a low grade wheat in larger quantities to many eastern countries which are not really interested in our high quality bread wheat.

PRAIRIE FARMERS may be able to make more money growing Peredovik sunflowers rather than wheat. This new variety produces 60 lb. more oil per acre than older varieties and the extra return gives sunflowers a \$2 advantage over wheat, according to Eric D. Putt of the Canada Department of Agriculture at the Experimental Farm at Morden, Man.

Western growers have another interest in the sunflower crop. It can be grown in rows 8 to 12 feet apart, allowing for effective summerfallow operations, and eliminating the need for special equipment, except for the harvesting attachment. Such plantings have produced surprisingly good returns. The stalks standing during winter hold snow and reduce the soil drifting hazard associated with conventional summerfallow. Harvest is extended because the crop is not harvested until after it is frozen.

Market prospects are good for this crop. Crushing capacity is being in-

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saves time, trouble and money when you plow!

Nip plowing problems in the bud before they start—at harvest—with proper straw control. A Hesston Dyna-Balance Straw Chopper on your combine thoroughly shreds tough straw into short lengths and spreads it over a wide area whether in light grain or heavy soybeans. This eliminates straw bunching and plow plugging...saves up to 24 hours of tillage time in 100 acres...makes minimum tillage practical.

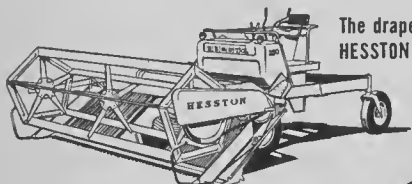
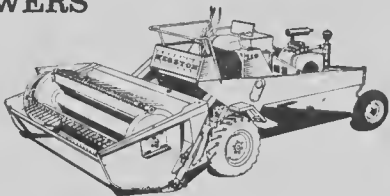
Straw shredding with a Hesston also pays handsome dividends in soil management. It speeds up decomposition, returning valuable nutrients and organic matter to the soil...retards erosion...retains moisture...and permits new crops to emerge quickly.

Free swinging hammers—individually mounted and dynamically balanced—swing back to pass slugs and solid objects without damage to the combine or chopper. The Hesston is strong as a hammermill, but smooth as a top. Over 40,000 satisfied users agree it makes their combine complete.

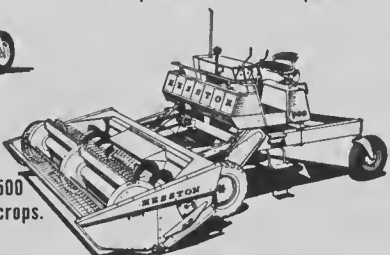
There's a Hesston individually engineered to fit Massey-Ferguson, Oliver, International Harvester, Case, Cockshutt, Minneapolis-Moline, New Idea, Versatile, Claesys, and CCIL combines.

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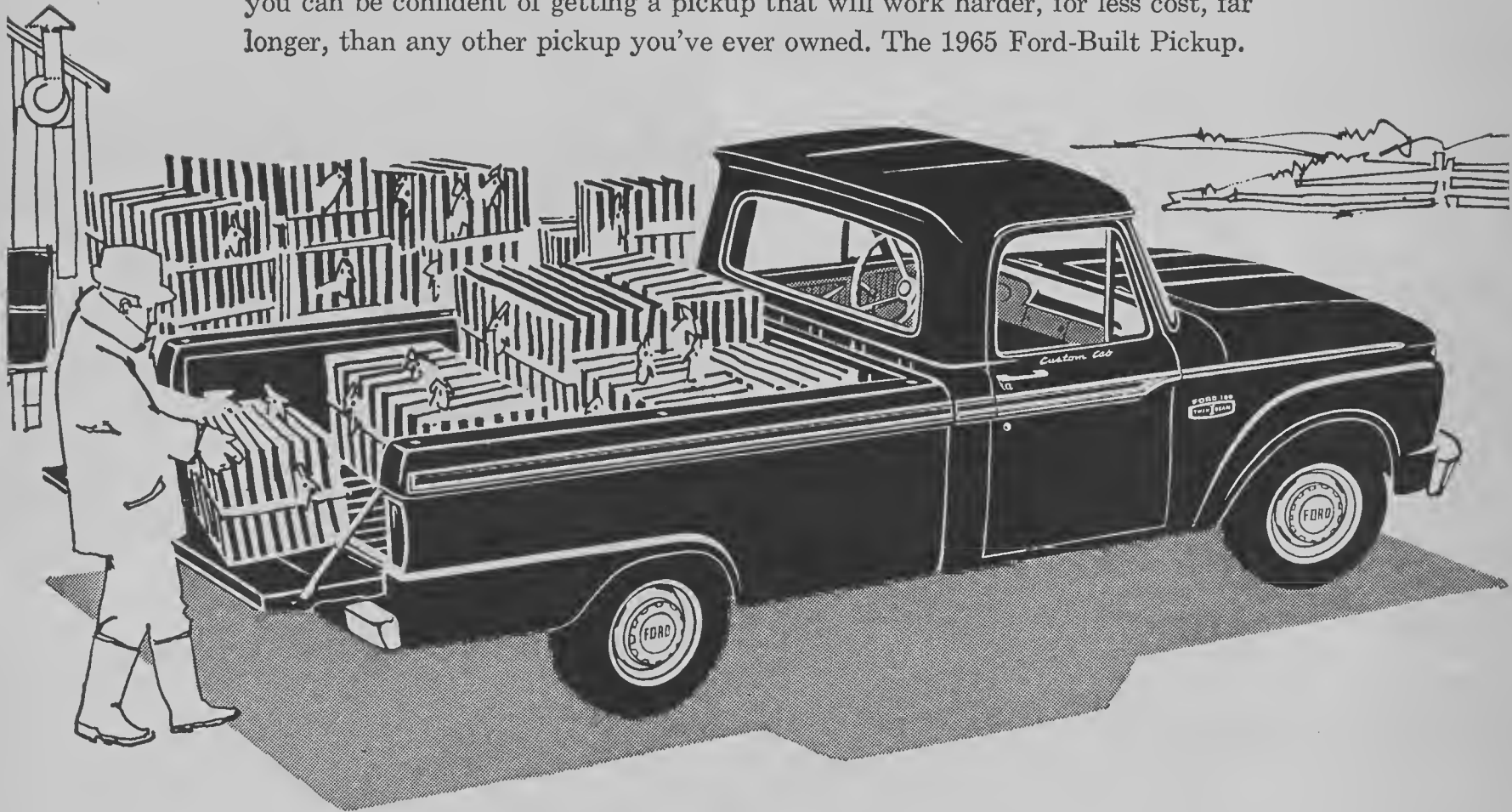
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## Tobacco Outlook Brighter

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS will take place this year in southwestern Ontario's tobacco growing belt.

Large scale mechanization on flue-cured tobacco farms will proceed at an accelerated rate. Cigar wrapper leaf could become an exciting new crop. Burley tobacco acreage is being cut back while more farmers gain the skill of producing cigarette grades.

Flue-cured tobacco, often termed "green gold," has had its violent ups and downs. Farmers, through their Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board, slashed production sharply in 1964. The Board has now cleared away a surplus from the 1961-62-63 crops that had jammed five aircraft hangars at the former RCAF base near Aylmer. With decks cleared for action, the

Board has cautiously raised its sights for a 170,000,000-pound crop for 1965.

Inventors are fascinated with the crop. Typing machines have been developed. The new goal is to create a harvester. Meanwhile such farmers as John Balthes of Port Burwell and Rene Debruyne of Southwold Township, Elgin County, have built machines to speed the harvest although men must be employed to actually "pull" the leaf.

Total mechanization is expected to bring a breakthrough in the effort to cut production costs. Plants will likely be developed that could make mechanical harvesting possible.

Experiments of the Imperial Leaf Tobacco Company and the General Cigar Company with cigar wrapper leaf in Norfolk County proved quite successful last year. The project will be expanded during 1965.

Cigar wrapper has long been a favorite crop in Cuba and Indonesia.

Disruption of world trade, the result of sharp political differences, plus an increase in cigar smoking, brought about a demand for choice leaf. While Mexico has stepped up wrapper growing, this production will likely be earmarked for the American market.

Southwestern Ontario could find itself with a new tobacco crop as a result of the Norfolk County tests.

The burley industry faces decided changes. Smokers show a liking for milder pipe tobacco and blended cigarettes. To produce improved grades, new cultural methods and handling ideas have been introduced. However, there is still too much of the less needed grades grown.

When the 1964 tobacco crops were planted, there was little optimism in the tobacco belt. For 1965 the outlook is decidedly happier in the land of the "green gold." —A. S. Goodwin. V

### STOOK 6 BALES AUTOMATICALLY



**-no helper required!**

**KELTON-WALKER**  
BALE STOOKERS

Bale stooking is now a 1-man operation with the Kelton-Walker Automatic Bale Stooker. It attaches to most standard 14" x 18" balers—takes any standard length 36" x 44" bale. Stooks 6 full size bales and automatically trips to place cottage-type stook firmly on ground. Six-bale stook avoids overlapping second swath.

Operated by 2-4 h.p. gasoline engine, it will not jamb or clog. Rides smoothly on 4" wide skids. Optional transport wheels lift clear of skids while stooking. Pays for itself the first year.

- Cut earlier in the day or when hay is greener—leave in field to cure in stook.
- Automatic placing of bales with ends of hay covered gives protection from rain.
- Stooks will not collapse—even in high winds.
- Make hay even in poor weather—with higher nutritional value.

### 6-BALE MANUAL-TYPE STOOKER

One man can attach the Walker Stooker behind any baler in 30 seconds. Stooks are formed easily and safely by placing bales on support arms. Stooks are deposited firmly, even on hilly ground, by depressing a foot control.

### 10-BALE ATTACHMENT

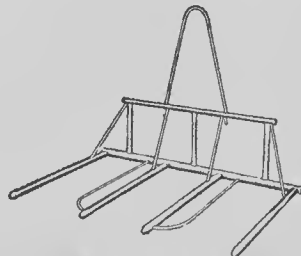
—simple—inexpensive—saves time and labour. Can be installed easily on the standard 6-bale stooker.

### TIPPER STOOKER (6- and 10-Bale Models)

An inexpensive, serviceable stooker. Sturdily constructed—requires no maintenance other than occasional oiling. Hitch attaches to any type of baler.

### BALE LIFTING FORKS

- attach to your tractor's loader.
  - enable you to load all bales (complete stook) at once.
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One interesting step in the mechanization of southwestern Ontario's flue-cured tobacco crop has been taken by farmer Rene Debruyne. He developed this harvesting machine to carry four "primers" and a driver. The men ride to work

### Which Fertilizer?

IT'S ALL A matter of cost, according to prairie soils experts.

The value of a fertilizer can only be measured by the actual amount of plant nutrient which it contains. Phosphate is worth 11 cents per lb. and nitrogen 13 cents per lb.

Liquid fertilizers are being offered for sale as an improvement over granular forms. Several trials have shown that fertilizer in liquid or solution form is no more efficient for field crops than standard granular fertilizer. The liquid product produces a crop response in direct relation to the amount of nutrients applied.

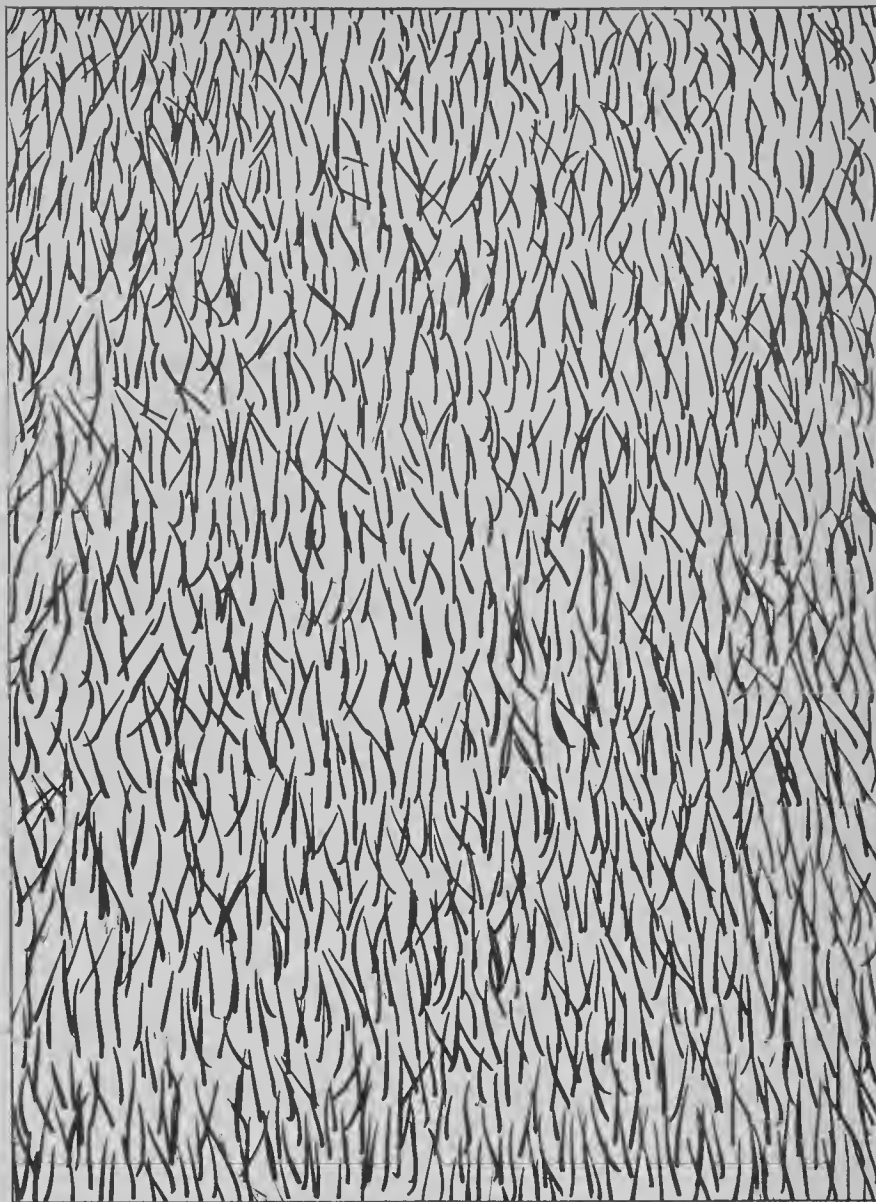
Some fertilizers being promoted today by some commercial companies are claimed to have superior value because of the presence of minor elements or because they have some important effects on soil structure or moisture holding properties. The Alberta Soils Advisory Committee is not yet recommending the use of any specific minor elements except on a trial basis for specific problems; nor does it recommend the use of soil conditioners other than farm manure, green manures and crop residues on a large scale.

The Saskatchewan Fertilizer Council points out that at the present time there is no evidence in Saskatchewan to show any general need for trace elements.

Liquid fertilizers, as a class, cannot be condemned if they are available at a cost comparable to granular fertilizers. The main objection to special fertilizer products that are being offered is the cost of the plant nutrients which they contain. This cost ranges from 3 to 9 times as much as that of plant nutrients bought in standard granular formulations. Some liquid fertilizers are competitive and are beneficial if enough nutrients are applied.

Once the amount of fertilizer required is known, costs of the various formulations on the market can be checked. Government regulations state that percentages by weight of readily available nitrogen, phosphate and potash must be stated on fertilizer labels. Using these figures, you can easily calculate the actual cost of the plant nutrients. A ton of 10-30-10 fertilizer contains 200 lb. of nitrogen, 600 lb. of phosphate and 200 lb. of potash. Since potash is not generally required, a ton of this fertilizer should only be worth \$92 to most farmers. V

y 4 y 3



**Just 4 wild oats per square foot = 174,240 wild oats per acre!**

**What appears to be only a light infestation may cost you more than you can afford. Here's why:**

Before you shrug off just a "few" wild oats in your newly planted crop, consider this:

There are 43,560 square feet in an acre. Four wild oats per square foot times 43,560 equals 174,240 wild oat plants per acre. Easy to overlook in your young crop. But think of the valuable moisture and plant food that 174,240 wild oat plants will drain away from each acre!

In wheat and barley, field tests show that four wild oats per square foot can reduce yields by at least 6 bushels an acre. That's 240 bushels lost from each 40 acres. Can you really afford that big a loss?

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Proper spraying time comes within a matter of days after your crops emerge. At this stage, you can't spot wild oats from the road. It is

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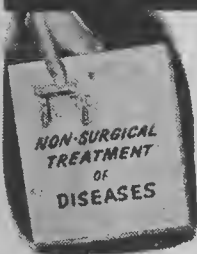
The Non-Surgical treatment described in this book requires no painful surgery, hospitalization, anesthesia or long period of convalescence. Treatment takes but a short time and the cost is reasonable.

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### HEMORRHOIDS

Non-Surgical treatment for both Reducible Hernia and Hemorrhoids, the book explains, can usually be taken at the same time as treatment for Glandular Inflammation.

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# Horticulture

## Boost Potato Yields

APPLICATION OF nitrogen and phosphorus to potatoes grown under irrigation produces definite yield increases. However, agronomist Steve Dubetz, of the Lethbridge, Alta., Research Station, says it is important to know soil type to get the maximum benefits from fertilizer.

He conducted fertilizer trials with irrigated potatoes on two different types of soils (Cavendish — light, sandy loam soils and Chins — medium to heavy loams) and applied the fertilizer in bands 4 inches to the side and 2 inches below the sets.

On Cavendish soils, the average yield of marketable potatoes increased from 8 to 12 tons per acre by applying 100 lb. of nitrogen and 50 lb. of phosphorus per acre. Similar increases were obtained on the Chin soils by applying 50 lb. per acre of nitrogen and 100 lb. of phosphorus per acre. Where farmers are not sure of their soil type or fertility, Mr. Dubetz suggests a soil test plus test strips with different rates of fertilizer to find the most suitable rate.

Both nitrogen and phosphorus give good yield increases; in the

right combination, they give maximum yields. He found no appreciable difference in the storage quality or dry matter content of fertilized potatoes.

Crops on irrigated land depend more on soil fertility for increased yield than on any other factor says Mr. Dubetz. Adding commercial fertilizer is one way of increasing the fertility of the soil. With more efficient machinery and application methods, results are even more encouraging, he concludes. V

## Bees Make Honey —and Money Too

A 500-HIVE BEE enterprise should provide an annual net return to the producer of \$3,000, says apiarist Doug McCutcheon, of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. According to McCutcheon, gross income should average \$10,000 or \$20 per hive.

Assuming the enterprise yields 140 pounds of honey which sells for a bulk price of 14 cents a pound, operating expenses should be around \$10 per hive which includes the cost of the bees, sugar to feed them, labor and vehicle expenses. This leaves a net return per hive of \$6 after allowing depreciation of 10 per cent. McCutcheon points out that costs per hive don't change significantly with the larger operation but the profit comes from increased volume.

A 500-hive operation requires a \$20,000 investment for extracting equipment, truck, buildings and hives. The investment would be some \$5,000 less by substituting homemade or purchasing used hives. The investment in terms of new equipment works out to \$40 per hive, or \$30 for homemade or used equipment and is directly related to the number of hives desired in the bee enterprise. For example, 50 hives would return a net profit of about \$300 on a \$1,500 to \$2,000 investment. V

## New Garden Book Available

THERE'S a wealth of practical gardening advice in the 1965 edition of The Prairie Garden, the annual publication of the Winnipeg Horticultural Society. Written by outstanding professional and amateur horticulturists for prairie gardeners, it is a treasure house of advice on fruits and flowers, both indoor and outdoor plants, landscaping ideas, trees and shrubs with particular attention to Western gardeners and Prairie conditions.

Copies cost \$1.10 and are available from The Prairie Garden, 92 Queenston St., Winnipeg 9, Man. V

# BALING ECONOMY NEWS!

## Now there's a new BRANTFORD 11,000 FEET TWINE

. . . A super-length twine that ties 620 crop bales in the 36" size. This means there's a Brantford twine for every type of baling operation . . . A length ideally suited for light, medium or heavy bales. And all three lengths are guaranteed knotless and packed in convenient oil seal cartons.



Now three lengths:  
11,000 ft. 10,000 ft. 9,000 ft.  
Tensile Strength 265 lbs. 295 lbs. 325 lbs.  
THE BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO., BRANTFORD, ONT.

## Copenhagen



"THE WORLD'S  
BEST CHEW"



## How much plant food does a crop remove?

Crop & Yield	Part of crop	Lbs. N (nitrogen)	Lbs. P (phosphate)
Wheat 30 bu. 1 1/4 tons	grain straw	35 15	16 4
Oats 50 bu. 1 1/4 tons	grain straw	35 15	15 5
Barley 40 bu. 1 ton	grain straw	35 15	15 5
Alfalfa 3 tons	all	140	35
Sweet Clover 3 tons	all	111	27

The U.G.G. soil fertility course involves a study of present soil nutrient levels, crop needs, and fertilizer kinds and amounts needed to make up plant food shortages.

## If you spend more than \$300 on fertilizer...

### READ THIS:

You are likely in the midst of seeding right now — and busy. And you're probably drilling in \$500 — \$1000 — \$2000 worth of fertilizer.

A big expense.

So big you have to be sure you are getting the most return from your fertilizer dollar. How can you be sure? There is no sure way . . . yet. But U.G.G. is trying to take some of the guesswork out. By next spring, ALL 653 of the Company's elevator agents in Western Canada should be in a position to answer your fertilizer questions or get the information for you.

United Grain Growers is now engaged in a major educational project for elevator agents. In groups of 15 or 20, agents assemble for the soil fertility section of their Advanced Agents Training Program. Here are some of the questions they learn to answer:

- ☐ With limited money to spend on fertilizer, should you fertilize summerfallow or stubble fields first?
- ☐ How much fertilizer is it safe to seed with grains?
- ☐ Without the results of a soil test, is 16-20-0, 23-23-0, 24-20-0, or 27-14-0 the best fertilizer to use on stubble?
- ☐ Is it better to fertilize hayfields in the spring or fall?
- ☐ How much plant foods do different crops remove?
- ☐ Why shouldn't you broadcast a phosphate fertilizer?
- ☐ How do you compare prices of different grades of fertilizer?
- ☐ Which crops give the biggest return for your fertilizer dollar?

United Grain Growers is the leading retailer of fertilizers in Western Canada. We intend to remain that way. We also intend to remain the most reliable supplier of fertilizer. Just watch.



U.G.G. instructor D. H. Fraser teaching agents basic soil fertility.

### FREE

Send for FREE fertilizer information kit: 5 sheets selected from U.G.G.'s practical farm information service, THE GRAIN GROWER.

1. Some answers to your fertilizer questions.
2. What you should know about Phosphorous.
3. Soil sampling and testing.
4. Understand soil nutrients. How they act. What causes shortages.
5. What you should know about fertilizer grades and ratios.

Write Farm Information Service, United Grain Growers, 395 Main St., Winnipeg 2, Man.



**The Farmers' Company**

# Let's chat with John Blakely

## about estimating farm fence requirements

When you go to order your fencing material it's not enough to tell your dealer how many acres are in the field you're going to fence. He needs to know the length of each side of the field before he can accurately estimate the length of fence you need. A twenty-acre field, for instance, doesn't take just so much fence to go around it—regardless of its shape. If it's square it will take 227 rods of fencing. If it measures 80 rods by 40 rods it will take 240 rods of fencing.

Included in the table below are fields of various sizes. In each case make small allowances for tying around end and gate posts.

Field Acres	Length of Field	Width of Field	Length of Fence Required
	Rods	Rods	Rods
1	16	10	52
1	20	8	56
2½	40	10	100
4	32	20	104
5	40	20	120
6	60	16	152
7	80	14	188
8	80	16	192
9	80	18	196
10	50	32	164
20	100	32	264
30	80	60	280
40	100	64	328
50	100	80	360
60	120	80	400
70	160	70	460
80	128	100	456
100	160	100	520
120	192	100	584
140	280	80	720
160	320	80	800
320	400	128	1056
640	400	256	1312

Talk over your fencing needs with your Stelco Fence Dealer. He has a complete line of Frost Brand farm and specialty fencing, barbed wire, posts and gates.



**THE STEEL COMPANY  
OF CANADA, LIMITED**

6517/2

## Small Board, Big Problems



[Guide photo]

Record quantities of soft Ontario wheat have moved into export and foreign aid channels

THE ONTARIO Wheat Producers Marketing Board, while small in comparison with Western Canada's Wheat Board, has had to wrestle with big problems. The proportion of the crop which the Board has been obligated to dispose of in the lower priced export markets has risen sharply. In 1964, the total crop was 18.5 million bu. Only 7.5 million bu. of this was used domestically in the baked goods and cereal industries. Feed and seed disposal took care of a further 6 million bu., leaving 5 million bu. for export.

In 1964, the floor price to producers was set at \$1.65 per bu., with a marketing deduction of 15 cents

per bu., 6 cents higher than the levy of a year earlier. This higher levy saved the Board from financial disaster. Since feed and seed wheat used on farms is exempt from the deduction, the Board had to export almost 1 bushel for every 2 marketed. Since this high proportion requires a subsidy by the producers, there is little prospect for rebates at the end of the crop year.

As Board Chairman R. T. Bolton pointed out, two factors have combined to aggravate a difficult situation; the proportion of the crop marketed which has gone for milling has declined and, with higher prices, feed use is greatly reduced.

Wheat purchased at \$1.65 in Ontario costs the Board \$1.98 by the time it reaches Montreal. For each month it remains there unsold, a further 2 cents are added for storage and interest charges. World markets are not interested at these price levels and so the Board has to underwrite a loss of up to 30 cents on each bushel going overseas through normal trade channels. The United Kingdom is the best market, but lesser quantities go to Ireland, the Netherlands and Germany. A fortuitous stroke this year was the foreign aid shipment of 2.6 million bu. to India and Pakistan, for which the Canadian Government picked up the tab.

Just prior to the Board's meeting in Toronto in late March, a cash purchase by a broker virtually cleaned out the Board's stock of 1964 wheat. Board officials stated they had no idea as to the destination of this sale which amounted to some 900,000 bu.

Ken Standing, Board manager, calls the current marketing problems frustrating ones. "We never know how much wheat we will have until harvest. Last year, we expected a maximum of 3 million bu. and got 5." Pooling, suggested Standing, may have to be introduced to enable the Board to cater to the domestic, feed and export markets.—P.L. V

## Livestock-Crop Farms Profitable



[Guide photo]

Well-managed pasture in Bruce County, Ont., yielded the best profit per acre

SPARKED by Agricultural Representative George Gear, the Bruce County Farm Management Association has become a leader in its field and members are benefiting through higher profits. The members' books for last year have just been processed and they show that the successful participating farmers have been able to pare their costs, increase labor efficiency and wind up with good incomes. The spread, however, between the top and the bottom five income farms was \$10,000. Beef cow farms were again commonly

in the low income group; the successful hog farms were those in volume production, where such factors as feeding, breeding and ventilation were closely watched.

The most profitable farms were those where crops were grown and fed to livestock. Typical farms are:

- Dairy farms with 30-35 cows where production per cow is about 12,000 lb. These farms provided a satisfactory living, if machinery investment was average and crop production above average.
- Dairy farms with 25 cows and

with a secondary enterprise of 200-300 market hogs.

- Farms with 130 steers in a feedlot putting on 400 to 600 lb. of gain each, and with a secondary enterprise of 20 or 30 sows.

Since field crop production is so important on all these farms, the Arran-Tara agricultural societies sought to discover, through their field crop competitions, the profit per acre. Records were kept on barley, oats, mixed grain, hay, pasture and corn. Rent was charged at \$13 for well-drained land and the crops were assessed the going custom rates for all tillage and harvesting operations.

Here are the findings:

- A 70-bushel crop of Garry oats made a profit of \$20, allowing \$7 per acre for the straw.

- A good crop of corn might cost \$70 per acre to grow. If corn yields are less than 80 bushels per acre or 18 tons of well-matured silage, hay, pasture, or barley would show better returns. Corn, conclude the people of Arran-Tara, is oversold in their area.

- Pasture was the pay-off crop. One pasture with overall costs of \$45 per acre yielded 650 lb. of beef for a profit of \$90; a birdsfoot trefoil pasture costing \$20 per acre yielded 400 lb. of beef netting \$70.—P.L. V

## Marketing

## Management

Go ahead! **TEST DRIVE**

Canadian **P**ropane

**HD-5**

**fuel power!**



**Discover the powerfull difference with Canadian Propane HD-5**

Cut your fuel costs . . . get increased fuel power . . . that's the way profits are made! Canadian Propane HD-5 is a special heavy-duty, high-octane propane that sets a new standard in power economy. Canadian Propane HD-5 means extra pulling power — more work done every day with big drawbar loads, at remarkably low cost per gallon.

So go ahead — test drive HD-5! Ask your Canadian Propane dealer to arrange a free demonstration, with you at the controls of a tractor engineered for bonus-power propane operation.

- Complete propane-tractor service support — no parts or service delays.
- Low-cost rental plans for filling equipment — including mobile tanks for field refuelling.

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**8-POINT PROFIT CHECK WITH CANADIAN PROPANE HD-5**

<p><b>1 HIGH COMPRESSION POWER</b> Greater piston and crankshaft efficiency, with a powerful difference at the drawbar.</p>	<p><b>2 COOL POWER</b> The cool, heavy-duty mixture means more weight per cylinder load — delivers more power.</p>	<p><b>3 EFFICIENT POWER</b> Because it is all vapor when it enters the cylinders, Canadian Propane HD-5 burns completely. No power loss!</p>	<p><b>4 CLEAN POWER</b> Smoke-free in operation! The exhaust products are clean with Canadian Propane HD-5.</p>
<p><b>5 LOWEST OPERATING COST</b> Low cost-per-gallon — higher H.P. output — fewer oil and filter changes.</p>	<p><b>6 LESS MAINTENANCE</b> Manufacturers report less "time out" for major repairs, replacements and overhauls with propane-powered tractors.</p>	<p><b>7 SAVE PARTS COSTS</b> No abrasive carbon to wear piston rings, cylinder walls.</p>	<p><b>8 LONGER ENGINE LIFE</b> Naturally — with clean combustion and reduced oil contamination!</p>

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**fuel power!**

Canadian **P**ropane



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Lowest cost way to get  
**ALL THE HAY!...**

BUY NOW...  
GET FREE KIT  
to mount a hydraulic cylinder to raise or to lower raking wheels from tractor seat.



**POLLARD "48"** series can be tailored to fit your needs. Available in choice of five, six, seven or eight raking wheels, to rake up to 13'.

Wheel rakes rake faster, cleaner, with less leaf loss, over all kinds of ground—in all kinds of hay, light or heavy. Pollard gives you all the features of other wheel rakes—at very low cost—plus:

- Ball bearings in raking wheels
- Lever lift to raise raking wheels
- Economical single tooth replacement

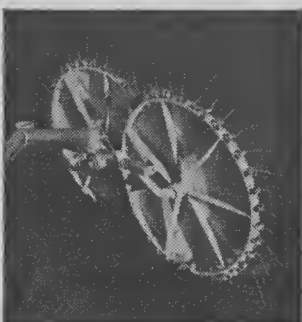
Popular, low-priced "540" model has 5-wheels, rakes up to 7' 3" swath. You save up to \$100 when you buy.



POLLARD DIVISION OF DAFIN CORPORATION

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#600 Pollard Tractor-Mounted, 2-Wheel Windrow Turner can save a crop—hay or grain—turns up to 4' windrows leaving the wet side on top for quick drying—speeding the time to baling or combining.

## Buildings



Bill Allan in his new feeder barn with hot air pipe and fresh air duct in ceiling

[Guide photo]

## Feeders Gain Better Inside

BILL ALLAN ("Loose Housing for Hogs," Country Guide, July 1958) has moved his feeder hogs into an insulated and heated barn. Although he agrees that an open-front barn is fine for breeding stock, he found that the feed efficiency of his market pigs went down sharply during cold weather. The loose-housing unit was also hard to keep clean.

Bill, who raises purebred Hereford cattle and purebred Lacombe hogs just south of Bentley, Alta., gets his feeder pigs by way of a rigid culling system in his breeding herd. Young pigs are first culled on a weight-for-age basis. Later, all those that got by on weight-for-age are put through a backfat probe test. The fatty ones go to market and the rest are kept as breeding stock. Allan has the only Certified Healthy Swine herd in Alberta which did not go through an SPF laboratory.

The new 36 ft. by 128 ft. feeder barn has fluorescent lighting and a painted interior. One end contains modern washroom facilities, a furnace and an office finished in knotty pine. The office has a window which overlooks the pens of feeder pigs. Pen walls are of pipe frame and heavy wire mesh.

The barn has a reversible heating and ventilation system. During cold weather, fresh air is drawn in from the loft through a slot in the ceiling. Foul air is exhausted to the outside by fans located in the east and west walls. Heat enters the feeder room through a ducted metal pipe along the ceiling which directs the heat over each pen. Additional heat is provided by hot water pipes buried in the floor at the front of each pen.

If the weather turns hot, the heating system becomes a cooling system. Reversible motors on the wall fans allow them to blow in fresh air. Cool air can also be brought in through the heating duct.

One aspect of the barn that has proved a bit disappointing is the cleaning system. Manure is supposed to fall through slats at one end of the pens into gutters which discharge into a lagoon south of the building, but the pigs don't seem to like to go on the 3-inch-wide concrete slats. Bill thinks that 5-inch slats with flat

edges would be better. He believes the pigs feel insecure on the slats when they find their toes slipping down over the rounded edges. There has also been some trouble getting the manure to flow through the flat-bottom gutters. V-shaped ducts would possibly be more efficient. —C.V.F. V

## New Dugout Filter Goes in Basement

NOW YOU CAN install your dugout filtering system in your basement.

The new system does a better job of filtering drinking water than the ordinary gravel dugout filter system, according to Walter Nemanishen, agricultural engineer, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

The new system will chlorinate your water supply, filter it, treat it for iron and iron bacteria, and remove colors and odors from it.

Here's how it works. The pump draws water directly from your dugout to the tank in the basement. An automatic chlorination unit disinfects the water and a pressure filtration unit removes the iron taste and odor.

The system costs no more than a gravel dugout filter and will be easier to service or enlarge as it is installed in the farmhouse basement.

You can get more information about this new system from the Family Farm Improvement Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina. V



## P P THE PUBLIC PRESS LIMITED

## Opportunity in Farm Journalism

### WHAT WE OFFER . . .

The opportunity to join a young, capable and forward-looking group with a long-established publisher, the largest in Canada specializing in farm magazines.

Public Press publishes COUNTRY GUIDE, the national farm magazine; CANADIAN CATTLEMEN, the magazine for commercial beef producers, and CANADIAN FEED & GRAIN JOURNAL, a business publication covering the feed, seed and grain industries.

Initial responsibility will consist of staff writing on one or more of the magazines. First-hand, on-the-spot reporting is a feature of all these magazines, so a desirable amount of traveling is one of the attractive features of the work.

This position offers a substantial salary and good prospects of advancement in the Company.

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A young man with writing ability who has a Degree in Agriculture and some practical experience since leaving University. The individual we are looking for will have the potential to grow with the job and advance in the Company.

The qualifications outlined are important, but if you lack some of them yet still think you have what it takes to fill the position, we want to meet you.

For an interview contact Don Baron,

**THE PUBLIC PRESS LIMITED**

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# "Profitable farming demands sound business judgement... Low initial cost, economical operation and the 5 year or 50,000 mile Power Train Warranty make Dodge and Fargo trucks a sound business investment."



**Clare Burt**—well-known farmer, agricultural consultant and broadcaster.

## COMFORT

Six-position, foam padded seat can be adjusted to provide the ultimate in driver comfort to reduce fatigue and increase efficiency.

## FLAT WHEELHOUSINGS

This is one of the little extras that make a big difference. You can install a toolbox on these flat housings up out of the way.

## BIG CAPACITY

Load space is a big 75 cubic feet. The tailgate is a full 65 inches wide. That's real room.

## ONE-HAND TAILGATE LATCH

This is a big Dodge and Fargo feature. One hand opens it. Slam, it's closed. New: steel straps replace old-fashioned chains.

## ECONOMICAL POWER

The famous Slant Six engine is the perfect combination of pep, stamina and economy. It's one of the most rugged and efficient engines in the business.



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It's great to know you have the best-looking, most modern truck on the road.

## LONG WHEELBASE

Dodge and Fargo pickups sit on a long 128-inch wheelbase. This means better weight distribution and a smoother ride.

## DOUBLE-WALL BOX

Dodge and Fargo are the only pickups with a *full-depth* double wall box. The inside wall goes all the way up for extra toughness and the floor is all steel.

## Warranty

This is the payoff. This is real protection for your money. Everybody claims toughness and durability, but only Chrysler backs it up with a 5-year or 50,000-mile power train warranty. This warranty is not pro-rated; it covers full parts and labour for the full term of the warranty.

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**DODGE & FARGO Trucks**  
**work harder for you**



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More bountiful crops with higher sugar content are the rewards—plus improved soil aeration and conditioning through the slow, even application of water.

Our many years of research, pioneering and continuing contact in the field equip us to supply profitable solutions. To get more "sugar" from your beets—Rely on Rain Bird!

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**RAIN BIRD**  
THE MODERN WAY TO GROW

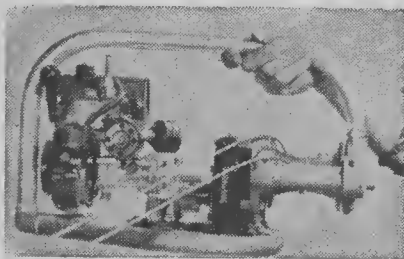
Renew your subscription early—don't miss an issue of Country Guide.

### Plastic Baler Twine



Plastic baler twine offers these properties: knotless, uniform in strength, not attractive to rodents, and resistant to rot, insects and moisture. The manufacturer states that this product has also been improved by added bulk and strength. (Eastman Chemical) (533) ✓

### Portable Winch



This 16-lb. portable winch is powered by a 3/4 h.p. gas engine. It is built with a direct pull capacity of 1/2 ton and up to 2 tons or more with blocks. (United Distributing) (534) ✓

### Hay Cuber



This new harvesting device is designed to cube hay that has been cured to 10 per cent moisture. The cubes will be 1 1/4 inches square and from 2 to 3 inches long. Cube density is from 45 to 55 lb. per cubic foot and bulk density from 25 to 32 lb. per cubic foot. The cuber is said to have a capacity of more than 5 tons per hour. (John Deere) (535) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

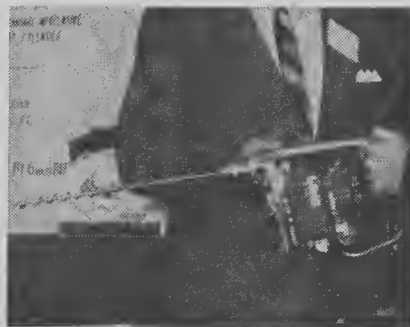
## What's New

### Swather-Tractor Combination



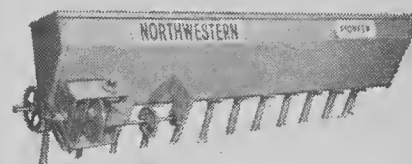
The multi-use power unit of this self-propelled swather is designed to accommodate a number of additional quickly attached tools and implements. The centrally located operator's platform may be mounted from either side. Unit features individual and hydraulic controls of cutter head and reel, front and rear PTO and live hydraulic power. (Lundell) (536) ✓

### Gas-powered Hand Drill



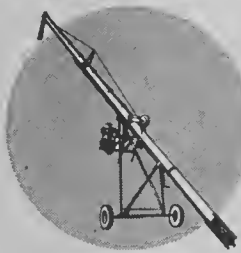
A 3/4 h.p. gas engine drives this cordless hand drill, which weighs 8 lb. Specifications are 3/8-inch chuck with 1,360 r.p.m. or 1/2-inch chuck with 620 r.p.m. (United Distributing) (537) ✓

### Fiberglass Fertilizer Attachment



This fertilizer attachment makes use of fiberglass construction to avoid corrosion problems. It features a fiberglass box, baffle and auger with a steel core. This auger is detachable for easy hopper clean-out. The fiberglass construction also gives greater strength with less weight. (Pioneer Grain Company) (538) ✓

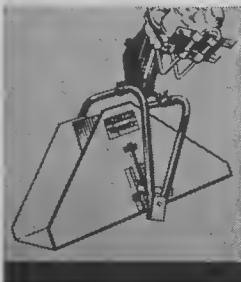
## SPEED KING



### HI-ANGLE AUGERS MOVE GRAIN AT LESS COST

Designed for efficiency to save time, cut costs of

power and fuel. Built for heavy-duty use with minimum servicing. Advanced scissors under-carriage gives you very high lift angle to fill tall bins... reduce first cost, save time and labor. Sizes range from 4" to 8" diameter, 10' to 66' length, 400 to 2600 bu/hr. capacity. Hand portable, truck or wheel mounted types. Or fixed horizontal, inclined or vertical augers for automated storage, feeding or mixing. Custom-matched to your needs, at off-the-shelf volume production prices. Factory engineering service to help you plan special installations.



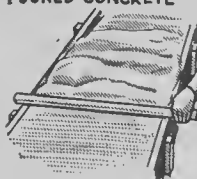
**WAY-A-MATIC**  
Exact weight measurements at rates up to 15 bu/min. Gravity-powered; uses no springs. Costs you little to buy; nothing to use.

FOR INFORMATION, WRITE TO  
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## Workshop

### Easy Troweling

To reduce the labor of troweling concrete floors, roll a length of straight iron pipe back and forth until the concrete is at the desired level and smoothness. — S.H., Man. ✓



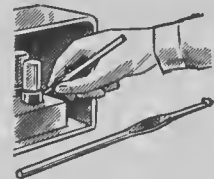
### Keep Parts Clean

If you must do repair work in the field, lay a tarpaulin on the ground, under the machine. Small parts are more easily found on the canvas than amongst the dirt and stubble. — H.J., Pa. ✓



### Handy Tool

A steel crocheting needle comes in handy when repairing radios or other compact devices. The hook on the end makes it a useful tool for fishing out small parts that fall into hard to reach places. — J.W., Man. ✓



### Chain Carrier

A chain is handy in field work for pulling out stuck equipment but is easily lost. Try bolting an old brake drum on to the cultivator frame and put the chain inside it. — J.E., Alta. ✓

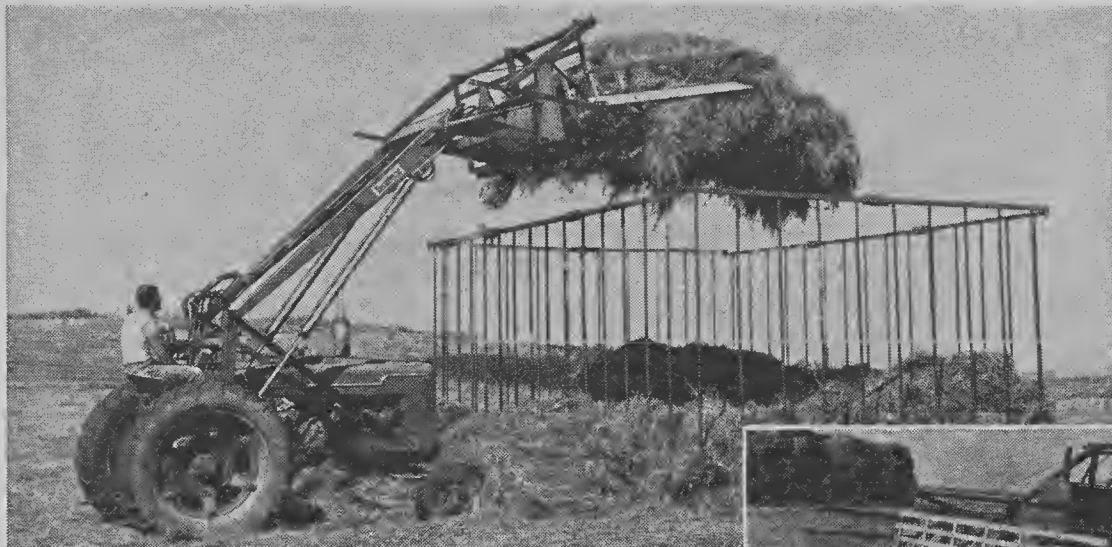




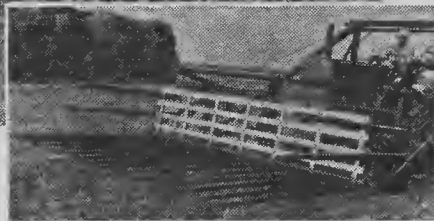
# Hay with Farmhand to save days, dollars and backache!



**SWEEP AND STACK** your loose hay faster and easier with the famous Farmhand F-10 Heavy-Duty Loader. Floating action means clean sweeping . . . and the huge 12-ft. Hay Basket makes every trip worthwhile. At the stack the F-10's 3,500-lb. lift and 21-ft. reach makes easy work of this tough job. Eight other attachments keep the F-10 working all year 'round.

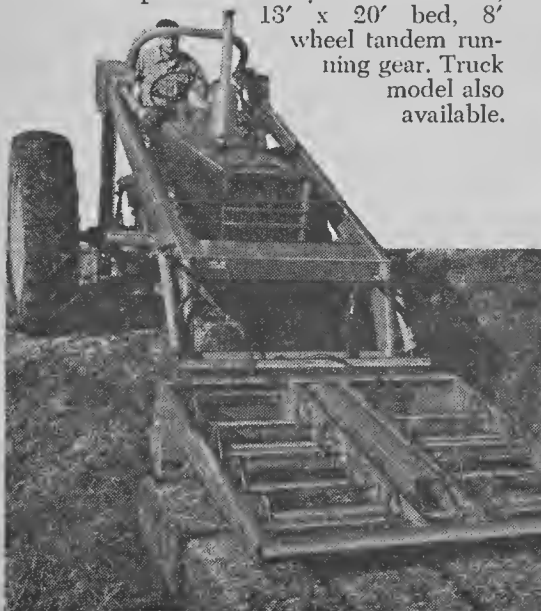


**BUILD BETTER STACKS . . .** it's easy, when you use the new Farmhand Stack Rack with either the F-10 or this rugged Farmhand F-11 Loader. The Stack Rack is 15' x 22½' and 10' high. Builds right size stacks for easy moving. The F-11 lifts up to 3,500 lbs., to 17' in the air, and it's a simple, stout loader you'll really get work out of. Full-line of attachments, including Grapple Fork for fast feeding next winter.



**FARMHAND STEEL TEETH** are your best value. Tapered full length. Hard surfaced to prolong wear. 8- and 9-ft. sizes.

**NO CABLES OR TORN STACKS** — New Farmhand Stack Mover loads, hauls and unloads 12- to 15-ton stacks . . . and you never get off the tractor. Wheel and drag chain arrangement pulls Mover under stack. Beams pry stack up; wheels prevent digging. Pickup is clean, hay is undisturbed, 13' x 20' bed, 8' wheel tandem running gear. Truck model also available.



**HANDLE BALES, TOO.** Your Farmhand Loader with Power Bale Fork attachment will pick up 8 bales at a time for fast, easy loading, stacking or feeding. Hydraulically - powered steel teeth hold bales firmly. release instantly. Team with a Farmhand Bale Accumulator for 100% mechanical bale handling from field to feedlot.



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Sherman Djuff weighs a big northern that was lurking around the pickerel hole

# The Pickerel Hole

by PETE WILLIAMS

WHENEVER I GET talking about fishing, which is pretty danged often, I always meet up with some character who has found the perfect pickerel, bass or trout hole. Why only last week, says he, he was up there with some friends and everybody got their limit in one hour's furious fishing. I guess the reason I believe stories like this is because I want to believe them.

Once the germ has been planted the fever comes on fast. Before I know it I have agreed to join an expedition to this fabulous place first thing in the morning.

That's the way it was last October when I called around to see some friends at Lloydminster, a bustling town which straddles the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. They had just been talking to a rancher pal of theirs, Sherman Djuff, who had recently returned from a fishing trip at Canoe Lake, an angling paradise which lies north of the 55th parallel in Saskatchewan. You guessed it. Sherm had found a pickerel hole where you had to fight the fish off with a club or they'd swamp your boat.

Northern Saskatchewan — where thousands of sparkling lakes dot the rugged Canadian Shield like holes in a Swiss cheese — is called the last great fishing frontier. Few people who have fished this area will disagree. Most of the lakes can be reached only by air, but good roads are being pushed farther and farther north each year. Canoe Lake is over 200 road miles northeast of Lloydminster, but we made it in about 4 hours of steady driving.

Sherm Djuff had come along to show us his wonderful fishing hole. We appointed him official guide without pay, and put all our faith and trust in him. He had assured us we could hire a boat and motor at the lake, and even a cabin to sleep in. I don't doubt for one minute that you can, either, providing you don't wait until October 24 to do your fishing.

Canoe Lake is about 15 miles long and 10 miles wide. It isn't hard to find, unless you have a guide who finally admits he arrived after dark the first time so it will be hard for him to recognize any landmarks. Luckily for us, a few commercial fishermen live up there so we were able to ask the way to the particular spot we were looking for. As a matter of fact, we were only about 100 yards from it.

By this time we were beginning to have a few nagging doubts about our guide's ability. But Sherm is a pretty big man so everybody kept their remarks down to about 1,000 words. When Slim, the tall, quiet Cree who runs the store, told us all the boats had been hauled away to another lake for commercial fishing, our doubts and words began to flourish. But Slim did fix us up with a three-room cabin.



"We're sunk," I said glumly, although, being a pessimist, it was really no more than I had expected.

"We'll get fish," another member of our party maintained stoutly, and he meant it.

The next stop was at an Indian village about 10 miles away at the Narrows. Our chances of getting a boat didn't look very bright.

But we refused to be licked. We kept working away until we located a young man who had a boat big enough to take five people, and was willing to rent it to us.

We had to pole out from the shore because the clean, golden sands of Canoe drop away very gently. While we poled, Sherm pulled valiantly but vainly at the starting cord. The motor sputtered and sputtered. Finally our Indian friend came out in another boat and gave Sherm a few pointers. It was one of those motors that won't start unless you hold your tongue a certain way. Suddenly with a snort and a jerk it burst into song, but the tone was wheezy as if it had chronic bronchitis.

Sherm headed for the narrow channel of water which gives the village its name. Here the wild rice grows tall, and northern pike and pickerel lie in wait for the angler. By now the sun was almost down to the rim of the horizon. It would be dark within an hour — much too late to head for Sherm's fabulous fishing hole 10 miles away.

Halfway through the channel, the wheezing motor conked out and we drifted. While we drifted I put a Thompson No. 11 spoon on my spinning tackle and cast ahead. A fair-sized pike struck and I had a bit of a struggle on my hands. Up here where the water is clear and cold, the "jacks" are full of vim and vigor. I lost him close to the boat, but cast again and got another.

In the back of the boat, the other fellas started to get excited. Lines began to zip past Sherm as he jerked away at the starting cord. Using a No. 00 red and white spoon, Ray hooked a big one.

Just as somebody passed up a net so he could land it, the owner of our boat arrived with another motor for us. Who says you can't get service after the middle of October!

We continued on to the end of the channel, then cut off the motor and drifted. I ducked as a wicked triple hook whipped past my ear. With five people fishing it was duck and cast — cast and duck. A man could lose an eye or an ear that way.

But we were getting fish. When darkness fell there were 18 fish in the bottom of the boat — northern pike mostly, with a few pickerel, or yellow walleye as many people call them.

"You guys haven't seen anything yet," Sherm told us, "wait until we get to my fishing hole tomorrow!"

He was feeling as cocky as all get out.

By this time we were really beginning to believe that he did know where we could get a boat load of pickerel.

Back at our cabin, we had Slim's wife fillet the fish for us and sat down to a feed. Outside, a full moon had come up on a lake as smooth as glass.



One of us found an old punt in the reeds and set off to fish in safety, beyond the range of flying hooks

It was warm as a summer night, something you don't often see this late in the season in the north country.

We went to bed, to dream of the big ones we could hear splashing out there in the moonlight.

I woke in the middle of the night feeling as if I had my hat on. Figuring it was the flap of my sleeping bag, I brushed it off. Next, I heard something rustling in some polythene wrapping near my feet. Just a mouse or a pack rat, I thought, and began to drift into a contented sleep. It was good to be back in the Great Stillness where you can hear the noises of little creatures.

"Something's on my face!" came an indignant voice from the next room.

Then there was a bellow from Sherm, who was sleeping in the main room. He clicked on his flashlight.

"It's a blankety-blank bat!" he said.

Jumping out of his bag, he picked up a heavy boot and flung it. That was the end of Mr. Bat.

One thing about fishing this late in the season is that you don't have to rise so early in the morning. Sherm's pickerel hole was only a mile or so from the cabin, but we had to drive all the way to the Narrows for a boat.

This time we were able to get a factory-made job with a powerful motor — fast enough to run the 10 miles in under half an hour.

On the way back we shut off the motor and drifted near a rocky point where a few big jacks were said to hang out. Lures began to hit the water in all directions, and everywhere they landed it seemed a pike was waiting to grab them.

With five people in the boat, things got a bit confusing.

"Pass me the net!" someone cried.

"Can't," said another, "I'm busy." To prove his point his reel sang out as the pike he was pulling in caught sight of the boat and lunged away. When you're using a 6- or 8-pound test spinning lines on these critters you have to take it easy.

A big jack I was coaxing in stuck his snout out of the water. For a split second he eyed me balefully, then he was away. Halfway out my

reel jammed and that 8-pound line snapped like a thread. He swam off, taking one of Len Thompson's No. 13 red and whites with him.

"We don't need any more jacks. Let's go to Sherm's pickerel hole."

The closer we got to where his hole was supposed to be, the more Sherm seemed to dawdle.

"There's a likely looking spot!" he'd sing out. "Let's try over there!"

After a few stops, and a few small northern, we began to get fidgety.

"Never mind what's over there," we told him, "you head for this famous pickerel hole."

Sherman's stock as a guide began to slip. Nobody would buy it. But he was just amusing himself, as it turned out when we finally got there.

He took us to where a short, narrow channel led into a deep bay. Like the spot we had fished the night before, the channel was lined with reeds and wild rice. He poked the boat in among the reeds and told us to cast out into the channel. Then the action started.

Pickerel are more fun than pike. They don't swallow the lure — they just strike at it. You lose a lot of them after you've hauled them halfway in.

Most of us were using No. 00 spoons, red and whites and red diamonds. The red diamonds have a yellow base which appears to be a good pickerel color.

We seemed to have landed in a whole nest of pike and pickerel, but we were getting two pickerel for every pike. They were scrappy, golden little rascals of 3 and 4 pounds — not liable to snap a 6-pound line it's true, but there were enough big pike to wreck the tackle.

One of these went charging into the reeds with my line until it was hopelessly tangled. Suddenly the line snapped and another spoon was gone.

"Didn't I tell you this was a great place!" Sherm shouted.

One of our party got tired of ducking spoons, so he jumped ashore to get a small punt which had been cached in the wild rice by some hunter. He drifted by like Moses among the rushes, away from us and away from the pickerel. The pickerel were where Sherm said we'd find them.

We learned this when we went exploring ourselves. As we moved out toward the bay I snagged something.

"Just stop the engine," I said, "the log's beginning to come along with us."

The big jack didn't get excited until I actually reached for him with the net, then we both got excited.

When we headed back to the cabin we had 60 fish in the boat, about half of them pike and the rest pickerel. In Saskatchewan's North Zone (north of the 55th) you are allowed a daily limit of eight pike or eight pickerel but a combination of species must not exceed 12 fish. However, 60 fish add up to quite a pile of fillets. In fact, it was about all we had room for.

We left Canoe Lake in the gathering darkness, each one of us planning a return engagement. If you're planning to fish the northern lakes it might pay you to take a boat along. Take a pretty big one, with lots of freeboard. It can get plenty rough when the wind kicks up.



Left—five northern pike, right—five pickerel, pike-pickerel, walleye or whatever you want to call them



# Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



## Small Talk

What do they talk about in those far-off, wonderful places where temperature varies no more than ten degrees throughout the year and it only rains at night? The folks in those places must be really hard up for something to say!

During this past winter we've never been at a loss for words. Some days you could say at least forty times: "Sure is a cold day, isn't it?" Answer: "Sure is."

I sometimes wonder if "small talk" is far more significant than it seems. For example, our now casual "goodbye" is really a corruption of the words "God be with ye" and "good day" was actually a brief blessing or prayer that God and goodness be in your day. I don't know the history of small talk (it would be an interesting study) but somewhere along the way men stopped thinking so much about God and became more preoccupied with themselves. "How d'ye do" is really an inquiry about the state of your health. We still say "How d'ye do and how are you" today, but mostly we talk about the weather, certainly not about God.

*Suggested Scripture: Colossians III, verses 1-7; Philippians IV, 21-end.*

## The Cheap Seats

The members of the church board were trying to make up their minds as to whether or not they should buy a new organ. A certain venerable parishioner was asked what he thought they were going to do. He replied, "I don't know what they're going to do, but I know that I'm not going to like it!"

**Today's adhesives make and mend with minimum effort**

## The Glue Story

by BETTY ROSS

TODAY'S WONDER GLUES, cements, and adhesives can build and repair for you in ways that were impossible a few years ago. One large manufacturer of glues predicts that in the future our cars will be cemented rather than welded, our houses held together with adhesives instead of nails and screws.

You now can weld broken china together so that it will withstand boiling, mend your shoe sole with contact cement or fix strapping to concrete walls with the tap of a hammer and an adhesive. The trick is to pick the strongest, cheapest, easiest-to-use glue for the job. Among these new adhesives, some will do many repairs equally well, while some have remarkable qualities for special joins.

Original glues derived from animals, fish, plant resins and casein have, for the most part, been replaced by new ones. Casein glue made from milk, sold in powder form and mixed with water, is still used because it's strong and inexpensive — you could glue a roomful of furniture for about a dollar — but it will not stand direct exposure to weather. In its place there are five other fairly new all-purpose glues you might use.

**POLYVINYL RESIN GLUE**, probably the most common, is the milky-white liquid glue you can buy in a small quantity in a plastic container

for about 19¢. It is suitable for use on furniture, paper, cloth, leather, porous materials. When used on wood joints, it should be clamped for 20 to 30 minutes. Don't use it on metal because it causes corrosion. Gasoline, oil, and most paints don't affect it but lacquer solvent does, as do water, heat and dampness. It's excellent for hobby work and repairing such household articles as luggage and toys.

**PLASTIC RESIN GLUE** comes in powder form to be mixed with water. This is a high-strength wood glue, water-resistant, selling at about 50¢ a can and up. Much used in the manufacture of plywoods, wood joints with this glue actually become stronger than the wood itself. Also, it is heat and rot-resistant. Do not use it on china, glassware or metals.

**CONTACT CEMENT** is a thin, yellowish syrup, sold in tubes for about 39¢, in cans in larger quantities. This is the best adhesive for applying plastic laminates, linoleum and leather to counter and table tops, installing plywood paneling or cementing stair treads. Since it is highly flammable, don't smoke or expose it to ignition hazards while using.

For best results, generously coat both surfaces to be bonded, allow to dry about 30 or 40 minutes, then

This is a pretty old story about a pretty old attitude. Unfortunately the attitude, as well as the story, is still with us. In church circles, as in the world at large, the negative critic still has far too much to say, and doesn't hesitate to say it. As I think some further thoughts about "The Comfortable Pew," for instance, it seems to me that it is largely negative criticism without too much in the way of practical and positive suggestions. (See Let's Think It Over, March 1965.)

One grows tired of articles "viewing with alarm" and books that say over and over again "that we must change our ways," and that "the old standards are no longer realistic." (What are the new standards?)

We're much more inclined to listen to the critics when they themselves get down into the arena where the work is being done, where the struggle is taking place, where the issues are being decided and make a few mistakes with the rest of us.

The sidelines provide a poor vantage point from which to say, "You're doing it wrong!"

*Suggested Scripture: St. Luke XI, verses 14-23.*

## A Mighty Fishy Business

Just about now the smelt are running up from Lake Superior into the creeks and streams. The "run" is mostly at night. If the mouth of the creek is in or near a town, it will seem as if most of the male population has congregated there. There is much confused trampling about, splashing and yelling. Some of the fishermen wade well out into the lake. Others wield their nets from the shore, trying not to fall in. Most end up with wet feet. All this for a little silver fish about six inches long. The shore is littered with baskets, buckets and bags. (I have seen even large tubs half filled with fish.)

The result is that by morning there is a vast increase in the number of head colds and sore throats and a tremendous surplus of smelt. Everybody is trying to give them to everybody else. I suspect that at least half of them must end up in the garden as fertilizer.

If we haven't got a freezer and a dozen smelt are enough for a "feed," why don't we just catch a dozen and come home? As a confirmed fisherman myself, I can't give a reasonable answer to that question. I wonder if you can. I would hate to say that we Canadians are just naturally acquisitive and wasteful; but if you consider what we throw in the garbage and on the junk pile, you might come to that conclusion.

*Suggested Scripture: St. John VI, verses 1-12.*

apply a second coat. The two surfaces will grip instantly; they must, therefore, be perfectly aligned. An uncoated surface will not stick to a coated surface and so you can insert a sheet of heavy paper between them while aligning the top surface to its base, then slowly slide the paper out. If you misjudge, you can soften the glue with lacquer solvent and very slowly peel the top layer away, softening the cement with solvent as you do so. Then apply more cement and try again.

Contact cement is not for wood joints. Nor will it properly bond at temperatures less than 65°F. It doesn't require clamping.

**WATERPROOF MARINE RESORCINOL GLUE** has two components which must be mixed — a red, syrupy resin and a catalyst powder. The smallest quantity sells for about \$1.95. It is excellent for outdoor furniture, boats, farm buildings, fishing and sporting equipment. Absolutely waterproof, it withstands most solvents, heat, molds, fungus and boiling. This glue requires clamping of the joints and a temperature of 70°F. It sets in 10 hours.

**EPOXY GLUE**, truly the most miraculous of the new adhesives, is expensive. It sells at about \$1.00 an ounce in its two component tubes. You wouldn't use it for hanging wallpaper, for example, or for any job that an all-purpose glue will do as well. This is the strongest glue yet developed — you could glue Mars to the moon if you could handle them.

The setting action of epoxy is a chemical one. It becomes a solid that will support tons when used in the repair, sealing or bonding of iron, steel, aluminum, brass, copper,

bronze, concrete, fiberglass, pottery, ceramics, glass, wood, marble, masonry, rigid plastics, porcelain. One of its specific uses is in repairing heirloom china so that it is washable in hot, soapy water (one company has a special glue for welding china that makes the china boil-proof), fixing a towel rack to a tile wall or mending broken concrete.

For those who do not relish the job of hammering nails into concrete, there is an adhesive which will fix strapping to bare concrete and concrete block walls. This product retails at about \$4 a quart. The strapping is put in position by a sharp tap with a hammer and wood block to ensure a proper bond. If you are in doubt about the dryness and suitability of your concrete, try a test piece of the recommended 7-inch length of strapping on your wall; leave for 2 days, then try the bond for strength. Follow the directions on the can exactly.

In addition to the glues described here, there are many other glues, each with a single purpose. They include plastic aluminum for soldering, the plastic rubber used on rubber and synthetic rubbers, vinyl plastic repair cement, airplane cement for models of all kinds, patching material for plaster surfaces.

The fundamental points to consider in gluing surfaces are: the preparation of the surfaces, the room temperatures specified by the manufacturer, usually 70°F or over, uniformity and any necessary pressures. For this latter requirement, you can press into service such makeshift clamps as a monkey wrench, the spring from a mouse trap, the clamp from a food grinder, spring clothes pegs and clip board clamps. V

# Home and Family

by ELVA FLETCHER



In retirement, Jan Wyers of Windthorst, Sask., has made a name as a painter of "primitives" [Guide photos]

## People with a Purpose

WHEN I MEET such people as Annie Stanger of Lloydminster, Alta., and Jan Wyers of Windthorst, Sask., my thoughts turn to a sampler that hung on a wall in my grandmother's home. "Let me grow lovely growing old, so many fine things do," it said.

Annie Stanger has grown old gracefully, maintained her independent spirit and developed her creative talents all at the same time.

The white siding of Mrs. Stanger's small home glistened in the bright sunshine the day I called to see her. Occasional patches of lumpy soil in the garden she had dug herself peeked through the skiff of snow that had fallen the day before.

Inside, in the living room, she showed me an exciting collection of hand-knitted sweaters, the product of what one friend calls her "bouquet of knitting needles."

Annie Stanger moved to a mixed farm in Alberta's Madrasville district, 16 miles southwest of the now bustling town of Lloydminster, as a bride. She brought up a family of three daughters — Merle, Edna and Mary; weathered the ups and downs of farm living and a depression; lost her

husband. At that point she left the farm to the family and moved to town.

Mrs. Stanger won't be idle. Both summer and winter there's the house to look after. Each spring she plants a big vegetable garden. Why such a big one, I asked. Her answer was, "I give away most of what it gives because the giving is the best part of the gardening." All year long, but mainly in winter, she knits — for her daughters and their families, for friends and the less fortunate. She knits for the mittenless orphans of a northern community and for sweaterless children in Korea. For example, I saw one box containing 24 pairs of mittens ready for the one; a half dozen pairs of mittens and a half dozen sweaters (sized for 2- to 14-year-olds) for the latter.

She plans to bequeath a knitted afghan to each of her 10 grandchildren. She's working on the sixth one now. Her three daughters each got one as they married. As for sweaters, she has knitted them in fine wool, in bulky wool and in sizes from 4 to 46 for family and for friends in England, in Africa and across Canada. When necessary, she has created her own designs.

Because "giving" is so much a part of Annie

Stanger's philosophy for pleasurable living she shared these knitting tips with Country Guide readers.

For a professional-looking sweater, Mrs. Stanger eliminates holes at the shoulder this way. When casting off the shoulder seams, cast off required number of stitches. Then, on the second row, knit 2 together at the end of the row. Slip that stitch and cast off as directed. At the end of the next row, knit 2 together again.

She offers these other suggestions. When darning wool ends in, she splits the yarn in two lengthwise, and then darns the two ends in opposite directions. She sews tape underneath the shoulder seams of heavy sweaters for a firm line and also stitches around the armholes for the same reason.

THEN THERE'S PRAIRIE artist Jan Wyers, of Windthorst, one of Saskatchewan's better known "primitive" painters.

Not many strangers take time to travel up and down the streets of Windthorst. Those who do could be forgiven for passing by Jan Wyers' tiny little cottage without giving it a glance. Those who recognize it and who do stop to visit, find its walls and floor cluttered with paintings.

Jan Wyers has worked both in pencil and in watercolors. But he prefers oils on canvas and uses them in a meticulous, muted manner. Usually he has two or three canvases on the go. For the most part he paints the scenes he knows best — the wildlife he likes, scenes of pioneer life, the occasional portrait. One of the best known is a detailed, panoramic painting of a pioneer threshing; the original hangs in the permanent collection of Regina's Norman McKenzie Gallery. Another, "My Home in Holland," hangs in Canada's National Gallery at Ottawa. Others have toured English art galleries as part of a Canadian collection. Some have sold to collectors in England and the United States. Two years ago he sold every painting he had.

When Mr. Wyers came to Saskatchewan from Holland in 1917, land was cheap, farming a back-breaking business. He cleared and broke a quarter section. Later the depression pushed him out. He returned, moved away again. But still the land lured him back. However, he did sell the farm 4 years ago, thinking to settle where the climate was less severe. Instead, he decided to stay in Windthorst and pursue his painting career there.

For Annie Stanger and Jan Wyers, age has never dimmed their independence of spirit nor their desire to develop their individual talents, which is probably why they can be described as people with a purpose — to live, to create, to give.



Leisure brings most satisfaction when it is put to use. Annie Stanger, Lloydminster, Alta., gardens and knits





Windows rim 3 sides of the new wall area of the Coutures' recreation room pictured above [Guide photos]

# 760 Square Feet for Fun

by **GWEN LESLIE**  
Home Editor



Comfort is featured in recreation room furnishings. Built-ins and closets along butternut mahogany wall at r. store records, games, card tables, chairs, projector, screen. Bathroom adjoins

Jeanette Couture created a self-contained refreshment center inside the horseshoe bar. Facilities include shelf storage for glasses, cupboard storage for dishes beneath stainless steel sink, refrigerator, portable broiler, electric kettle, and counter work areas



Green fiberglass wraps around the horseshoe bar and the valance above containing inset lights. Decorative screening was installed over former den window. Doorway at r. leads through den to rest of house

"WE ENTERTAIN a fair amount," Jeanette Couture told me. "Having friends in used to involve the whole house. Now guests come right to the recreation room door, hang their coats in the built-in coat closet and settle in for the evening. The party is all in one room—the recreation room."

The 38 ft. by 20 ft. recreation room is a recent addition to the 12-year-old bungalow home on the Henry Couture farm near Dover Center, Ont. The layout of the original structure gave the Coutures a head start on the new room. The big double garage, one wall of the bungalow, and the heated breezeway which connects the two, formed a "U". The Coutures adapted these exterior walls as interior walls for one portion of the new room. The red brick lends a richness of color and texture.

The concrete slab poured for the addition contains electric cable which provides a separate thermostatically controlled heating system for the recreation room.

New walls which extend from the original "U" were built almost entirely of glass. Top and bottom sections of the 3-panel windows wind out to create effective cross-ventilation. The flat deck roof extends into a generous overhang which shelters the outdoor entrance and the 10-ft. patio which borders the west wall. This overhang also deflects mid-afternoon sun from the west window wall.

By day Mrs. Couture has the recreation room, now her favorite part of the house, pretty much to herself: Husband Henry is busy the year-round with his cash-cropping program. A sign on one farm building: H. Couture and Son, the Home of Atomic Popcorn, reveals the novel nature of the main farm crop. Processing and packaging the popping corn after a year's crib drying are done right on the farm.

Mrs. Couture keeps the farm accounts. She keeps another set of business records too; for the past 2 years she has been in business for herself as a distributor for a varied line of household and industrial cleaning products. Often she chooses the sun-bright recreation room for doing her book work, proving that recreation may be many things!

The Coutures' son Garry, a student in high school, also makes good use of the new room. His parents welcome his friends in their home. "We'd much rather have them here than on the roads," Mrs. Couture says. And Garry enjoys exploiting the convenience of a room designed for recreation fun.



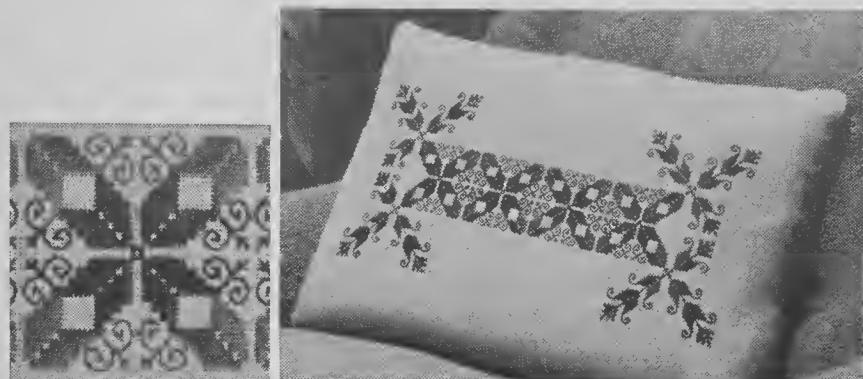


Two variations on a decorative motif are worked in cross stitch on a chair back and cushion set. Order Leaflet No. E-8829, 10¢, for the two embroidery charts.

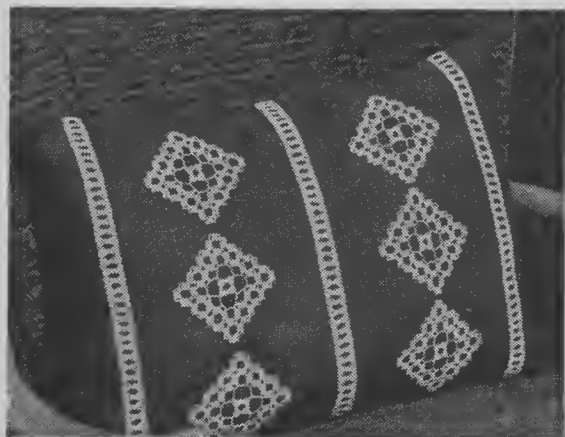
## HANDICRAFTS



Running stitch, stem, back, satin, long and short, chain and twisted chain stitches are used on this handsome hassock cover. Leaflet No. E-8566, 10¢.



Order Leaflet No. E-8687, 10¢, for diagramed instructions for placing the satin, back, straight and cross stitches employed in this cushion design.



Six crocheted motifs 2 3/4" sq., separated by crocheted strips 7/8" wide are slipstitched on this Norwegian cushion cover. For instructions, order Leaflet No. C-8422, 10¢.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

## Homemakers' Hints

To keep summer sausage fresh in the freezer for a longer period of time, I glaze it by dipping in cold water, then replace in the freezer until iced over. Repeat. If done twice, I find the seal is perfect.—Mrs. Olga Hildebrand, Dominion City, Man.

Filling tiny salt shakers is easy this way: cut one corner off an envelope, then snip off the tip to make a small hole just the right size to funnel salt into the shaker.—Mrs. O. G. Beach, Phillipsville, Ont.

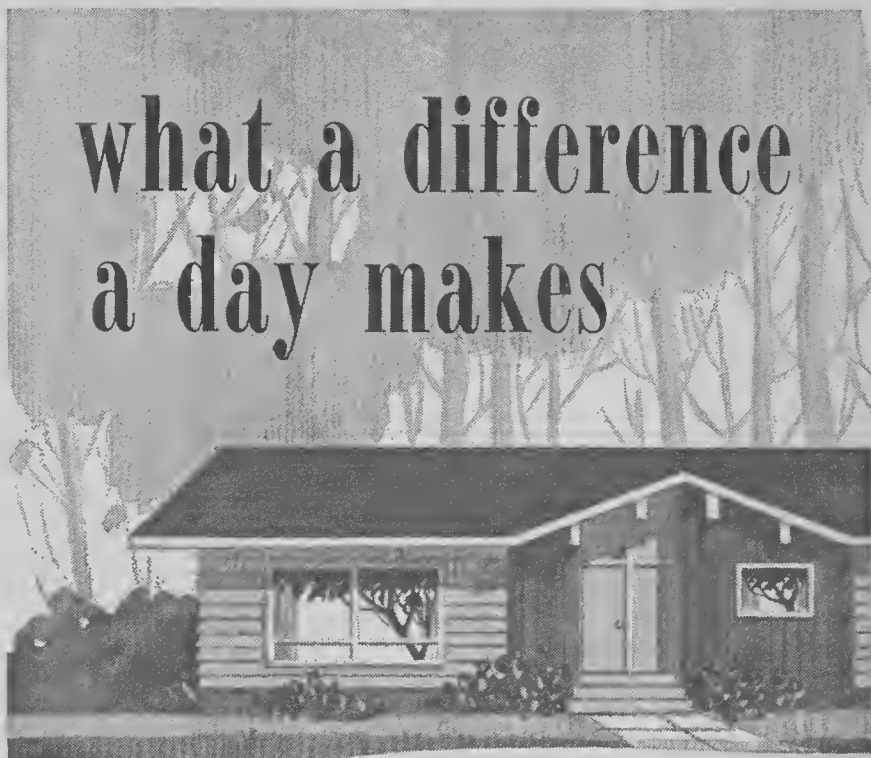
Don't discard that old school ring binder! Save the metal piece and attach it to the closet wall or inside the door. The rings can be snapped open and closed to make a wonderful belt holder. This may be

used for keys, too, in a more central spot.—Mrs. Gordon Jacobson, Esther, Alta.

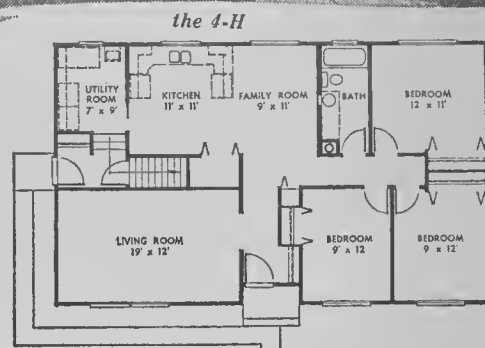
During the summer months we keep a cardboard fruit hamper "at the ready." In it we store such staples as tea, coffee, sugar and detergent in tightly closed tins; salt and pepper in sliding-top spice cans; wooden spoons, paper plates, cups and napkins; dish towels, terry towels and wash cloths. Then when time permits and the weather co-operates little time is lost in packing for the picnic trip.

When we travel by car we carry an empty round ice-cream carton for use as a waste basket. It is leak-proof, and will hold fruit peels, sandwich scraps and wrapping papers. This reminds the children not to be litterbugs.—Mrs. A. Kruszelnicki, Vanguard, Sask.

## what a difference a day makes



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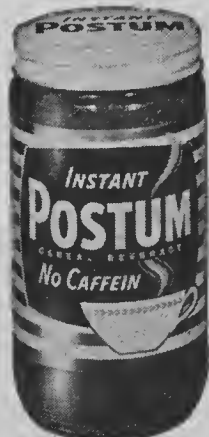
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## IN THE KITCHEN

# Fresh Fruit Feasting

by GWEN LESLIE

Food Editor

**PINK AND PRETTY** rhubarb and plump and juicy strawberries are a feast for eye and palate alike! The first of the new fruits are especially welcome—for nothing tastes so sweet as the produce from our own gardens.

Few would challenge strawberry shortcake's long reign as queen of desserts, although some would argue the merits of cake over biscuits as a throne for cream and berries. We enjoy either and both. The recipe below comes from a friend, who recommends it highly for church group strawberry socials, as well as family feasting.

Strawberry cake is a novel variation on the shortcake theme. The cake itself is flavored with strawberry gelatin, there are berries in the frosting, and whole berries perch on top of the elegant layered cake.

Strawberries and rhubarb in equal amounts add up to a simply scrumptious buttery crumble dessert with caramelly crumbs top and bottom. We're grateful the harvest seasons for the two crops overlap.

Rhubarb stars again in a pie and two puddings we think you'll enjoy.

### Old-Fashioned Strawberry Shortcake

- 2 c. biscuit mix
- 2 T. sugar
- ¼ c. shortening
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- ½ c. heavy cream
- 2 T. butter
- 1 qt. strawberries, sliced and sweetened
- Whipping cream

Preheat oven to 450°F. (hot). Grease a cookie sheet.

Stir sugar into biscuit mix; cut in shortening. Combine egg and cream and add all at once to dry mixture. Stir with a fork until dough gathers in a soft ball. Roll dough on a floured board to ½" thickness. Cut biscuits with a 3" circle cutter. Transfer biscuits to greased cookie sheet and bake 12 to 15 minutes. Split and butter biscuits while hot. Fill and top biscuits with sweetened ripe strawberries and garnish with whipped cream. Yields 6 to 8 shortcakes.

### Strawberry-Rhubarb Crumble

- 1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour
- ½ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. cinnamon
- ½ c. brown sugar
- ½ c. butter
- 2 c. halved strawberries
- 2 c. rhubarb, cut in ½" pieces
- 1 T. lemon juice
- 1 c. sugar
- ½ tsp. salt

Preheat oven to 375°F. (moderately hot). Grease an 8" square baking pan.

Sift together the flour, ½ teaspoon salt and cinnamon. Stir in brown sugar. Cut or rub butter into dry ingredients until mixture is crumbly. Sprinkle half the flour mixture over bottom of prepared pan. Press down firmly.

Combine strawberries, rhubarb pieces, lemon juice, 1 cup sugar and salt. Mix well. Spread evenly over flour mixture in pan. Sprinkle remaining flour mixture over fruit and press down.

Bake 45 to 50 minutes, or until fruit is tender and top is lightly browned. Serve warm with cream. Yields about 6 servings.

### Rhubarb Pinwheel Pudding

- 1 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- ¼ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pastry spice or cinnamon
- 2 T. sugar
- 3 T. butter
- 1 egg, beaten
- 2 to 3 T. milk
- 3 c. rhubarb, cut in ½" pieces
- ¾ to 1 c. sugar
- 1 T. butter

Preheat oven to 400°F. (moderately hot). Grease a 5-cup baking dish.

Mix flour, baking powder, salt, spice and the 2 tablespoons sugar. Cut in the 3 tablespoons butter until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Combine egg and milk. Add to dry ingredients and mix quickly until dough forms a soft ball. Turn on to floured board, knead lightly 4 to 5 times. Roll out to a rectangle about 12" x 6".

Mix rhubarb and remaining sugar. Arrange half the rhubarb in bottom of a baking dish. Sprinkle remaining rhubarb over dough and roll up like a jelly roll, sealing edges. Cut roll across into 1" slices and place slices cut side down on rhubarb in dish. Dot with remaining butter. Bake until browned, 20 to 25 minutes. Yields 6 servings.

### Rhubarb Meringue Pie

- 1 c. sugar
- 2 T. flour
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 2 egg yolks, well beaten
- 2½ c. rhubarb pieces, ½" long
- 2 T. butter
- 1 unbaked 9" pastry shell
- 3 egg whites
- 6 T. sugar

Preheat oven to 425°F. (moderately hot).

Mix and sift together the sugar, flour and salt. Add to well-beaten egg yolks; mix with rhubarb pieces. Turn into an unbaked pastry shell and dot with butter.

Bake 10 minutes, then reduce oven heat to 350°F. and continue baking 30

minutes longer. Remove from oven and reduce oven heat to 300°F.

Cover pie with a meringue made by beating egg whites until foamy throughout. Add the sugar 2 tablespoons at a time, beating after each addition until sugar is blended in. Continue to beat until mixture stands in peaks. Pile lightly on pie and brown lightly in the oven.

### Strawberry Cake

½ c. shortening  
1 c. sugar  
3-oz. pkg. strawberry-flavored gelatin  
2 eggs  
2¼ c. sifted cake flour  
3 tsp. baking powder  
¼ tsp. salt  
¼ tsp. baking soda  
1 c. plus 2 T. milk

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Line bottom of 8" layer cake pans with greased waxed paper.

Blend shortening, sugar and gelatin until light and fluffy. Add unbeaten eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Sift together the dry ingredients; add to shortening mixture alternately with milk, beating until smooth after each addition. Pour equal portions into prepared pans. Bake 35 minutes or until cake tests done. Remove from pans and cool on racks. When completely cooled fill and frost with Strawberry Frosting.

### Strawberry Frosting

½ c. fresh strawberries  
3 c. sifted icing sugar  
½ c. soft butter  
1 T. lemon juice  
Whole strawberries

Cut ½ cup strawberries and drain well. Beat butter until fluffy; beat in lemon juice. Gradually beat in 1½ cups of the sifted icing sugar. Add remaining icing sugar alternately with drained cut berries. Spread frosting between layers of cake; stack, then frost top and sides of cake. Garnish top with whole berries.

### Rhubarb Gingerbread Pudding

3 c. rhubarb pieces, ½" long  
⅓ c. sugar  
1 tsp. grated orange rind  
2 T. butter  
1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour or  
1¾ c. sifted pastry flour  
2½ tsp. baking powder  
¼ tsp. baking soda  
½ tsp. salt  
1 tsp. ginger  
1 tsp. cinnamon  
½ c. butter  
½ c. sugar  
1 egg  
½ c. molasses  
¾ c. boiling water  
¼ tsp. vanilla

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Grease an 8" square baking pan.

Wash, trim and cut enough rhubarb into ½" pieces to measure 3 cups. Arrange rhubarb pieces evenly in prepared baking pan. Combine ½ cup sugar with orange rind; sprinkle over rhubarb. Dot with the 2 tablespoons butter. Place in preheated oven while you mix the batter.

Sift the flour, baking powder, baking soda, salt, ginger and cinnamon together 3 times. Cream the butter; gradually blend in remaining ½ cup sugar. Add egg and beat well. Combine molasses with boiling water. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with molasses and water to the butter mixture, combining lightly after each addition. Stir in vanilla. Pour batter over partially cooked rhubarb and spread evenly. Bake 35 to 40 minutes. Serve pudding warm with pouring cream or custard sauce. Yields 6 to 8 servings. ✓

★ ★ ★

### Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart

**Planning a picnic? Choose a happy ending for your outdoor meals . . .**

## Cakes to Carry

**WHETHER** your family's favorite picnic spot is miles away or as close as that shady spot in the farm garden, we think you will want to try these cake recipes. They might have been designed especially for the picnic-packer who wants the food she serves to look as good as it tastes. All these cakes travel well.

All but the fruited 1-2-3-4 Cake may be carried in the baking pan. This one slices more easily out of the pan, and is safely carried without it.

If you have a cake pan with its own sliding cover, that's the ideal container for the other cakes; if you don't have one, just fashion a foil cover to fit your pan.

Toting Cake is a moist, flavorful, brown sugar cake with a pleasantly sweet baked-on topping of brown sugar, crunchy nuts, and tiny marshmallows that toast as the cake bakes.

A firm fudge icing tops a close-textured Graham Wafer Cake which contains coconut for added eating interest.

When the spicy aroma of a baking Crumb Cake wafts from your kitchen

you may have trouble saving enough to take to an outdoor meal. This is an old favorite among self-icing cakes.

Picnic Caramel Cake features a caramel frosting atop a tender cake which takes delicate flavor from half a cup of finely chopped nuts.

To permit its tempting flavor to develop fully, you'll want to bake the 1-2-3-4 Cake on a rainy day; that way the fruity flavor will have time to ripen before sunshine woos you off to picnic.

### Toting Cake

½ c. firmly packed brown sugar  
½ c. chopped walnuts or pecans  
2¼ c. sifted all-purpose flour  
3½ tsp. baking powder  
½ tsp. salt  
½ c. butter  
1½ c. firmly packed brown sugar  
2 eggs  
1 c. milk  
1 tsp. vanilla  
1 c. miniature marshmallows

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Grease and lightly flour a 9" square baking pan.

Combine ½ cup brown sugar with nuts, and set aside. Sift flour, baking



What could be more deliciously tempting than hot buttered slices of Cherry Puff Loaf? A golden crusted loaf lightly flavoured with the tang of cherries and topped with creamy frosted icing . . . so distinctive . . . and so good tasting. If you have someone special who loves surprises try this easy recipe for Cherry Puff Loaves.

## Cherry Puff Loaves

Scald 1 cup milk. Stir in ⅓ cup granulated sugar, ½ cup Blue Bonnet Margarine and 1 tsp. salt. Cool to lukewarm. Meantime, measure into a bowl ½ cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 tsp. granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast-Rising Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 mins. THEN stir well.

Stir in lukewarm milk mixture and 2 well-beaten eggs. Coat 1 cup chopped glace cherries with 1 cup pre-sifted all purpose flour. Add to yeast mixture with 2 cups more flour. Beat until smooth. Work in additional flour to make a soft dough (about 2 cups). Turn out on lightly floured board; knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl; grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour.

Punch down dough. Turn onto lightly floured board; divide in three equal pieces. Shape each piece into a ball and place in 3 greased 1-pound coffee tins. Cover. Let rise as before about 1½ hours. Bake in preheated moderate oven (350°F) for 35 to 40 mins. Makes 3 loaves.

Frost tops with thick confectioners' icing. Your Cherry Puff Loaves will rise up light and tasty because of Fleischmann's high rising yeast. Use Fleischmann's in all your home baking for wonderful results every time.

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powder and salt together on waxed paper.

Cream butter and 1½ cups of brown sugar until blended and fluffy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Combine milk and vanilla. Add flour mixture and liquids alternately to the creamed mixture, beginning and ending with dry ingredients. Blend well after each addition.

Spoon batter evenly into prepared pan. Arrange marshmallows on top, to within ½" of edge of pan. Sprinkle sugar-nut mixture over top. Bake 40 to 45 minutes, or until cake tests done. (Take care not to insert cake tester through a marshmallow.) Cool in pan on wire rack. To carry to picnic, wrap foil over top of pan.

### Graham Wafer Cake

30 single graham wafers, rolled fine

- 1 c. fine coconut
- 2 T. flour
- 1 c. sugar
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1½ tsp. baking powder
- 4 T. melted butter
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 c. milk

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Grease an 8" square baking pan.

Combine wafer crumbs, coconut, flour, sugar, salt and baking powder in a mixing bowl and mix thoroughly.

Stir melted butter and milk into beaten egg. Add to dry mixture; mix well. Bake in prepared pan for 30 to 40 minutes, or until cake tests done. Cool on rack, then ice with 2-Minute Caramel Frosting.

### 2-Minute Frosting

- ¼ c. butter
- ¼ c. cream
- 1 c. brown sugar

Combine butter, cream and sugar in saucepan. Bring to boil and boil 2 minutes. Beat lightly to thicken slightly, then pour over cake.

### Crumb Cake

- 2 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 c. brown sugar
- ¾ c. butter
- 1 c. raisins
- 1 c. sour milk
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 tsp. baking soda
- ¼ tsp. salt
- ¾ tsp. cloves
- 1 tsp. cinnamon

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Grease a 9" square baking pan.

Combine flour, sugar and butter and rub to crumbs. Measure 1 cup crumbs and set aside. Add raisins to remaining crumbs in bowl. Beat in remaining ingredients. Spoon into pre-



[J. Walter Thompson photo]

Toting Cake is perfect for picnics or outdoor dining because it stays fresh and inviting in the pan. Baked-on topping crowns the moist brown sugar cake

pared pan. Sprinkle reserved 1 cup crumb mixture evenly over cake batter. Bake about ¾ hour or until cake tests done.

### Picnic Caramel Cake

- ½ c. shortening
- 2 c. sifted cake flour
- 2¼ tsp. baking powder
- ¾ tsp. salt
- 1 c. plus 2 T. sugar
- Milk
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 2 eggs, unbeaten
- ½ c. finely chopped nuts (toasted, if desired)

With butter, margarine or lard, use ⅔ cup milk minus 1 tablespoon. With vegetable or other shortening, use ⅔ cup milk.

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Grease a 9" by 13" baking pan.

Stir shortening just to soften. Sift in dry ingredients. Add milk and stir until all flour is dampened; then beat 300 strokes by hand or 2 minutes with electric mixer at low speed. Add eggs and nuts and beat 150 strokes by hand or 1 minute with electric mixer.

Pour into prepared pan and bake 35 to 40 minutes, or until cake tests done. Cool thoroughly, then ice with Easy Caramel Frosting.

### Easy Caramel Frosting

- ½ c. butter
- 1 c. firmly packed brown sugar
- ¼ c. milk
- Sifted icing sugar

Melt butter in saucepan. Add brown sugar and cook over low heat for 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Add milk; continue cooking and stirring until mixture comes to a boil. Remove from heat, cool and add enough sifted icing sugar to make an icing of spreading consistency, about 1¼ to 2 cups.

### 1-2-3-4 Cake

- 1 c. butter
- 2 c. sugar
- 3 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 4 eggs
- 1 c. milk
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- 1 lb. seedless raisins
- ½ lb. glace cherries, quartered
- 4 slices glace pineapple, chopped
- 1 tsp. almond flavoring

Preheat oven to 300°F. (warm). Line a deep 9" square pan with greased brown paper or foil.

Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir flavoring into milk; add liquid gradually to butter mixture. Sprinkle ½ cup of the flour over raisins, cherries and pineapple pieces, and toss to coat fruit. Sift remaining flour with salt and baking powder, and stir gradually into butter mixture. Add fruit and mix well. Spoon into prepared pan and bake about 2 hours. Cool on rack, then store in a tightly covered container for several days before cutting. Frost with butter icing, if desired.—G.L. ✓

## Homemakers' Hints

I attached felt weather stripping to the runners of our rocking chairs. Not only does it save rugs and linoleum, it makes for silent rocking.—Mrs. Andy Gottselig, Glenside, Sask.

\* \* \*

When slacks or trousers are hung on an ordinary wire hanger they are left with an unsightly crease where they fold over the wire. To prevent this, I slit an old cardboard tube (from waxed paper, paper toweling, calendars, etc.), slip it over the bottom wire and seal the slit with cellophane tape.—Mrs. Manson McCagg, Shawville, Que.

\* \* \*

Use old nylon stockings for tying drooping flowers and plants. The

nylon will not cut the plant stem as string or wire might.—Mrs. Dorothy Jensen, Radville, Sask.

\* \* \*

Rub a bit of wax on the clothes closet rod, and hangers will push back and forth much more easily than before.—Mrs. Gilbert Wentzell, Mahone Bay, N.S.

\* \* \*

I find the easiest way to mix pie crust is with the wire potato masher. This method leaves your hands clean and free from lard.—Mrs. M. Johnson, Norquay, Sask.

\* \* \*

I save small clear bottles to use in the garden in summer. When I plant, I place the seed packet or a piece of paper marked with the

name of the seed inside one of these bottles, then fit a stick into the neck of the bottle and stick the other end in the ground by the row or plant I wish to mark. The name is easily seen through the glass.—Mrs. Nick Martin, Parson, B.C.

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## For a Season of Active Sports

No. 3544. This Princess-seamed, back-buttoned, sleeveless overblouse with slit shallow neckline is worn with knife-pleated tennis skirt and separate briefs. A second version included features 1-piece Princess fitting with two pleats at front; a third has front-buttoned bloused bodice, tie belt above pleated skirt. Available in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Price is 75c.

No. 3506. Dress for golf and bowling from one pattern package! The blouse, pictured at left with and without patch pockets, has action pleats at back shoulder yoke. Blouse has top stitch trim as has the front-wrapped A-line skirt. The second skirt features three action pleats at center front and sides. Bermuda shorts included. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Price 75c.

No. 3561. There's a whole summer wardrobe in this pattern for girls' sportswear separates. Short shift with  $\frac{3}{4}$  sleeves, sleeveless shift, overblouses and 2-piece bathing suit all feature contrast binding with shoelace trim. Purchased metal eyelets are optional. Slacks and shorts have elastic at waist. A triangular head scarf matches all. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Price 70c.

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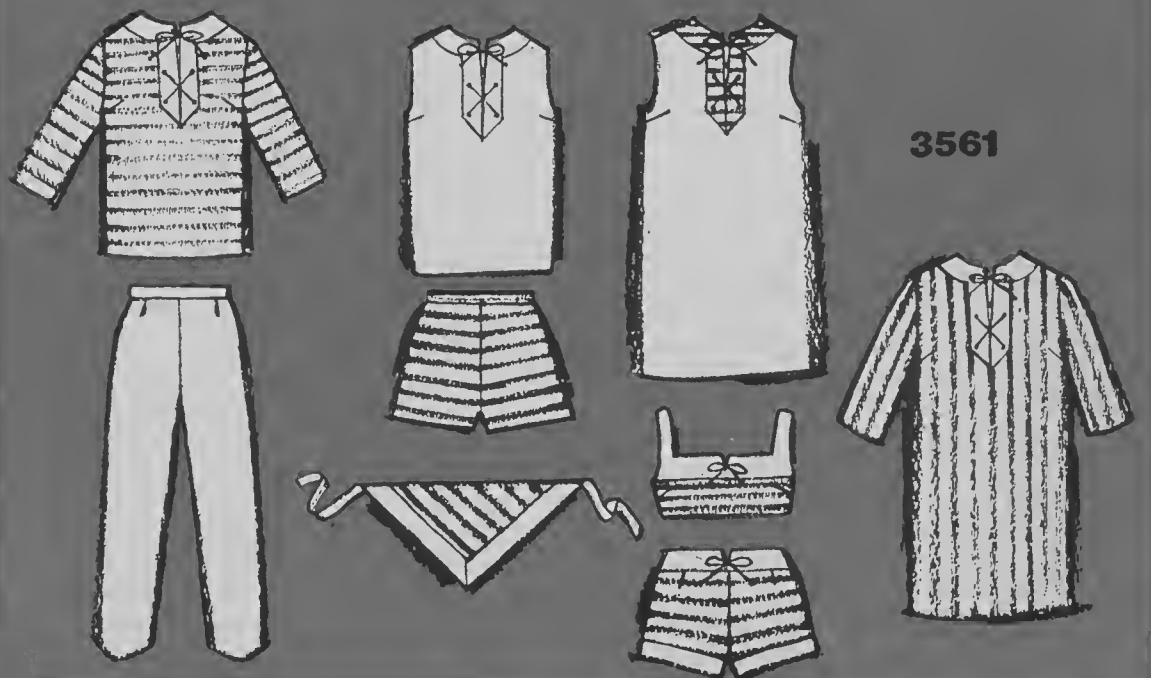
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## Try a Trail Ride

THE DAYS WHEN cowboys swung onto their horses and headed out on a 200-mile trail ride have just about disappeared. Jeeps, airplanes, trucks and motorcycles have replaced the horse on most ranches and farms for such trips.

But out in Medicine Hat, Alta., horse-lovers with a sense of adventure have resurrected the trail ride to fit to modern conditions. In doing so, they may be undermining the legend of the old-time cowboy and the hardship of life in the saddle.

The trail ride is a 200-mile trek from Medicine Hat to Calgary timed to arrive in that foothills city to take part in the Stampede parade in July. So successful has the venture been, and so hardy are modern trail-riders, some 80 completed the ride last year and more are expected this year. The ride, carried on at a leisurely pace, took 8 days to complete. But the riders, ranging from adults who had traveled up to 2,000 miles to join in, all the way to fearless 8-year-olds, arrived in Calgary breathing enthusiasm and good spirits after their adventure. They traveled by day, accompanied by a stagecoach and chuckwagon and took time to see some of the surrounding countryside and points of interest. They

camped in roadside fields at night, and slept in tents.

They were welcomed by towns along the way, and publicized in local papers. In fact, they created the kind of adventure for themselves that money can't buy, and publicized their favorite hobby — riding — in a way that would be difficult to duplicate.

No entry fee is charged those who take part in the trail ride, and trophies are awarded once the group reaches Calgary. The ride is not a race. Instead, riders are divided into



Riders supplied the camping and cooking equipment which was hauled by chuckwagon and truck. Towns on the way gave riders breakfasts and barbecues



Entire families joined last year's version of the old-fashioned trail ride

age groups and judged on their horsemanship and the condition of their horses.

Last year, entries came from riding clubs, horse breed associations and other groups, as well as individual families, or from adults alone.

What led up to the trail ride? Actually the Medicine Hat-Calgary ride followed a number of shorter trips (from Medicine Hat to Elk-

water Lake, for example) arranged by Eric Hansen, of Medicine Hat.

He explains: "I thought a ride to Calgary would be enjoyable to adults and an experience which children would remember for the rest of their lives."

He wrote newspapers and radio stations across the country telling of his intentions. Soon he had 80 entries. Commercial firms threw support behind the ride. They provided food for the riders, trophies, a chuckwagon to accompany the ride and haul some of the tents and camping equipment, and a stagecoach. A truck hauled the remainder of the camping gear and supplies. The riders supplied their own camping and cooking equipment. Towns along the way provided friendly receptions as well as feed for the horses, and barbecues and breakfasts for the riders.

It sounds like an interesting idea that could be used by other communities. Anyone wanting further information on the rules for this ride can get them by writing L. Eric Hansen, Box 943, Medicine Hat, Alta. V

*Imaginative verse captures the sights and sounds of the country*

## Rural Rhymes

### May

Enchantment fills each lilac-scented day  
And lays an emerald carpet for our feet.  
The gurgling stream pours out its roundelay  
And flowers awake the choristers to greet.  
Now all the orchards change from brown to green  
With flower-trimmed headdress adding gaiety  
And in the sky returning geese are seen  
Winging their way in wedge-like symmetry.

—MARGARET FURNESS MACLEOD

### The First Rain

I see it gather in the sky;  
I hear it in the trees.  
I smell its breath at every turn  
On every gentle breeze.  
I see it on the quivering leaves,  
In yonder lilac lane.  
I lift my face up for its kiss —  
Summer's first sweet rain.

—ALEATA E. BLYTHE

### Sunset

Sunshine rode a white steed cloud  
With mane of fleecy yarn,  
That gaily galloped through the sky  
Toward sunset's red barn.

—THELMA IRELAND

### Gull Flight

I roamed the dunes as a fisherman's child,  
When tides were cresting and winds were wild,  
And I was one with a sprinting band  
Of curlews skittering foam-wet sand;  
Then I heard the cry of a gull in flight,  
Transcending fog into sun-gold light—

A cry so vibrant that I forgot  
Time as it pinioned me to the spot!

Transfixed in a child's world of make-believe,  
No longer earthbound, I could achieve

The heady flight of the winged one  
That had pinnaled fog and had found the sun!

—CLARA TONK

### Tree Fashions

The tall, slim poplar wears a sheath,  
The elm tree loves large bonnets,  
The buxom maple's lovely gown  
Is full at skirt and bodice.

The mode for pine is flaring skirts,  
The aspen features spangles  
That shimmer, quiver in the breeze,  
Like green and silver bangles.

The weeping willow's lacy gown  
Has e'er so many fringes,  
Of pale, and sometimes darker green,  
With gold and yellow tinges.

—CLARA A. DALE

### Garden at Dusk

Into the garden's evening hush  
Where twilight rugs the path with plush,

The purple-baded arbor vine  
Pours the scent of rare old wine.  
Here night unveils and musk-sweet air

Runs velvet fingers through her hair,  
While quiet leaf and folding flower  
Share their benediction hour!

—RUTH N. EBBERTS

### I Would Remember

If I could not see, I would remember,  
How green the country fields are,  
in the spring.  
How brown and gold the leaves are,  
in September,  
How frosty white the world, when  
sleigh bells ring.

In memory, I'd see the children  
wending  
Their carefree way, each time the  
school bell rings.  
A rainbow, when a summer shower  
is ending,  
For memories are, somehow,  
clinging things.

I'd smell the scent of pine trees in  
the twilight,  
I'd remember birds, in autumn, on  
the wing.

I'd recall the silent wonder of a June  
night,  
And how the first small robin  
made me sing.

If I could not see, I would remember  
The beauty of each thing on God's  
green earth.

And whether it be spring, or cold  
December,

I will give thanks for this, and for  
my birth!

—EDNA M. WILKINSON



# Boy and Girl

## The Jingle Bird

by FRANCES GORMAN RISSE

PENNY PRICE was a pretty little girl with curly hair that was so lively it seemed a breeze was stirring it all the time. She had a nice mother and father, and a sweet younger sister, Patty. Penny should have been very happy, but most of the time she wasn't. You see, no matter what Penny said, it always came out in a jingle!

When she began to talk, no one noticed that she said "cat catch rat," or "mouse in house." But, as she grew older and said such things as, "really, I don't mean to tease, but may I have a cookie, please?" people would smile.

Once Penny started school, it got worse. One day when she said "George Washington swung his hatchet back and gave the cherry tree a whack" instead of reciting "George Washington cut down the cherry tree with his hatchet," everyone in the room laughed so much Penny wouldn't recite at all.

Each recess Penny would go off by herself and sit under a big tree in a corner of the school yard. Then, one day she felt more than the usual breeze stirring her curls.

As Penny looked up she saw two brightly colored creatures on the branch over her head. She didn't know if they were very tiny people or rather large birds. Both looked down at her with bright eyes.

When Penny ventured to speak she made a jingle as usual. "Wee folk, or birds — whichever you are — what are you looking for?"

One of the odd creatures, the purple one, flew down to Penny's shoulder and twittered: "Our brother's tangled in your hair, oh, little girl so sweet and fair!"

"Who are you and what shall I do? I've never seen anything just like you!" Penny was almost crying.

"We're jingle birds — we make things rhyme — like cat and rat, or time and dime!" sang the pink bird.

A BIG TEAR ran down Penny's pink cheek. She sobbed: "Please take the jingle bird and go, take him away, please do. I want to talk like my friends, not in a rhyme."

Then something happened that never happened before. Penny heard a very soft little voice in her ear: "But Penny, dear, I love you. I'm your own jingle bird. Please let me stay just half the time."

"I like you too, and I like rhymes, but no one understands. Well—half the time — that sounds all right. I'll leave it in your hands." Penny felt that she should have said claws instead of hands, but of course she couldn't help making a jingle.

The pink bird and the purple

bird started tugging at her curls, and the pink bird remarked: "The people who have jingle birds are lucky, that is true. Some day you'll be glad these rhymes come naturally to you!"

Penny was going to answer, but she sneezed loudly instead. When she opened her eyes she saw her sister Patty running toward her.

"I'm glad I found you first!" shouted Patty. "All the kids will come to you for help. We've got to write verses for class next Friday, and nobody can, but you." She sat down beside Penny. "Help me!"

Penny's hair felt very flat on her head. She thought a moment. Then she said: "The sun is bright this lovely day, so we will run and dance and — exercise!" Patty looked disappointed, but Penny was delighted.

"Why are you talking like everybody else, just when you could help me?" asked Patty.

"I'll tell you some day, my dear child, but you will have to wait a

few days!" Penny said, smiling broadly. Then suddenly she felt a breeze in her curls. Drawing a long breath, she said quickly: "'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush', is what I've always heard, and now I find I really miss my little jingle bird!"

Penny kept on: "'A bird in the hand' may do for some girls, but I like a jingle bird, caught in my curls!"

"You're making rhymes," said Patty. "I guess some times you have to wait for — for — inspiration, like Miss Wells said the great poets did."

"I'll call my jingle bird Inspiration," said Penny, as her hair flattened once more. She knew people wouldn't laugh at her now. They'd call her a poet. V



## Men wanted today... to lead the Canadian Armed Forces of tomorrow

Canada's Armed Forces are undergoing a process of thorough modernization. They are being streamlined to meet the peace-keeping and defence needs of the future. The Canadian Armed Forces of tomorrow will be streamlined and *efficient* — efficient in terms of equipment, training and, most important of all, *leadership*. Like a fighter in top condition, they will be trim, lithe, and they will pack a mighty punch.

**Leaders wanted.** No armed force is any better than the officers who lead it. Thus the men chosen to lead the Canadian Armed Forces of tomorrow must be of a very special calibre. They must possess uncommon

mental and physical capacity. The responsibilities of command will be more challenging than ever before, and it will be no easy task to find men who measure up. Those who do will be men indeed.

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ponents of the Canadian Armed Forces according to their choice. Then they begin a four or five year academic and military training programme leading to a degree in Arts, Science or Engineering and commissioned rank on graduation. For more information on this exceptional opportunity to embark on a career as an officer in the Canadian Armed Forces write to:

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Canadian Forces Headquarters,  
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

**Regular Officer  
Training Plan**



# News Highlights

(Continued from page 9)

much milk a cow will produce or the rate at which a steer will gain than in the number of ribbons an animal or its parents won in the show ring.

A research project to determine the underlying causes of road accidents involving tractors and the

high proportion of tractor fatalities on public roads is being undertaken by the University of Alberta.

According to President Charles Huffman of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, the overwhelming support fruit growers and broiler growers showed in recent plebiscites on marketing plans is a clear indication of renewed confidence in

producer marketing boards and the principle of collective marketing.

Ontario poultry producers have voted in favor of a proposed broiler chicken marketing plan. Of 1,078 producers who were eligible to vote, 744 cast ballots, with 84.9 per cent or 632 favoring the plan.

The Saskatchewan Farmers Union is urging Canadian co-operatives to increase imports of consumer goods from Asian countries.

A. T. Davidson, former director of ARDA, has been named Assistant Deputy Minister (Rural Development) in the Department of Forestry.

According to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the undertaking of responsibility by the Federal government for establishing an enlarged and sustained level of returns for Canada's family farms, as announced in the speech from the throne, promises a fundamental improvement in the approach to farm policy. The CFA states that we are moving into an era in which government must accept "its responsibilities for a fair sharing of the

opportunity to purchase the land under a new policy developed in that province. Minimum selling price will be \$16 per acre.

Over \$3 million of Ontario wheat has been sold to India. The sale by the Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board was made under the Canadian Special Food Aid Program.

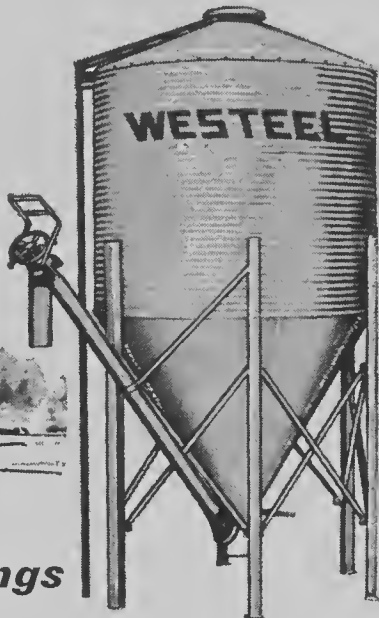
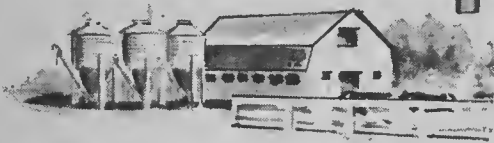
New dean of agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan is Dr. W. J. White who has been head of the Crop Science Department there. He succeeds the late Dr. W. L. Hutcheon.

Under a new seed potato program in Ontario designed to assure potato growers an adequate supply of disease-free seed, selected growers will contract to produce seed potatoes under the supervision of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The fee for brand inspection of horses and cattle has been increased to 20 cents in Alberta.

Agriculture Minister Harry Hays returned from a trip to Australia and New Zealand with a word of warning. He said Canadians will have to

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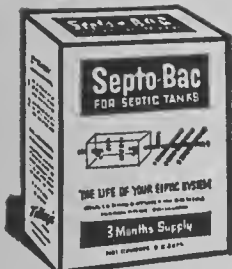
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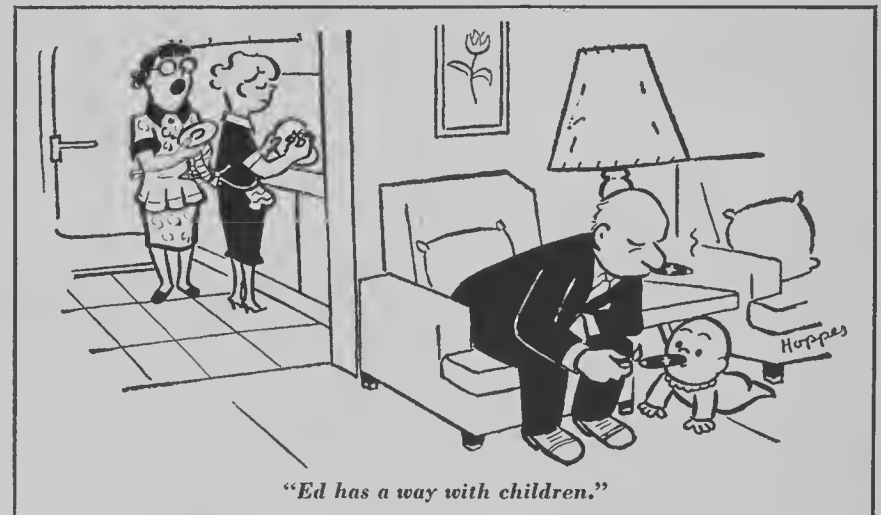
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"Ed has a way with children."

fruits of increased productivity and for reasonable protection of the individual from the acute difficulties and uncertainties attendant on technological and social change."

A \$5,000 John E. Brownlee Research Grant for research on farm trends and prospects in Alberta has been given to the Agricultural Economics Department at the University of Alberta by United Grain Growers.

Twenty-three thousand acres of Saskatchewan bush land were cleared for provincial community pasture purposes this past winter.

Dr. R. S. Gowe has been appointed Director of the Animal Research Institute of the Canada Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.

Argentina's beef industry went into an across-the-board decline in 1964 with sharp drops in production, consumption and exports. Little pick-up is in sight for 1965.

To boost the cattle and sheep population of Nova Scotia farms, the provincial government has announced a fertilizer subsidy program designed to increase the amount of livestock feed produced.

Leaseholders of cultivated crown land in Saskatchewan will have an

ask themselves in the next 10 to 20 years whether they want to stay in the meat business or be at the mercy of world meat markets. He said that a steer costing about \$100 to go into a Canadian feedlot can be produced in Australia for about \$7.80. He predicted that country could well become the greatest competitor of the Canadian meat industry. He said Australia has 154 million sheep which supply half the world's wool. Any time that country switched to cattle, this would be the equivalent of 30 million cattle.

The minimum fee for cattle placed in Saskatchewan's community pastures in 1965 will be \$4 per head.

The National Farmers Union has suggested that a national transportation policy be adopted under which all modes of transportation would be placed under the jurisdiction of a single national authority similar to the Board of Transport Commissioners. Purpose of the authority would be to "harmonize, regulate, control and plan national transportation services."

Graduates of the University of Saskatchewan were told this spring that they might have to adapt to several different careers during their lifetime. Dr. Harold Baker, director of extension of the University, told

the graduating student, "The nature and effectiveness of your life will be determined in large measure by whether you are able to play few or many roles and how well you are able to play them."

Land values in Saskatchewan increased another 17 per cent in 1964, reaching an average of \$55 an acre. Reasons given for the rise by J. A. Brown, director of the economics and statistics branch of the provincial department of agriculture, are good crops and favorable markets, the trend to larger farms and the availability of more credit. ✓

#### FOOD MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES

Farmers will have to take a greater interest in food marketing if they wish to get a larger share of what consumers spend on food, according to Glenn E. Heitz, director of the Co-operative Bank Service for the U.S. Farm Credit Administration. Producers only get 1/3 of each dollar spent for food. The rest goes for food handling, processing, distributing and retailing. Farmers cannot afford to be uninterested in this phase of the food business. Marketing represents too big a slice of the total food budget.

Heitz says that bargaining co-operatives alone are not sufficient and that farmers must expand and strengthen their co-operatives in the food marketing field. "We need to remember that marketing neither begins nor ends with bargaining for price but with all the factors that influence price." ✓

#### WANTS FARMERS' OWN RESEARCH

R. C. Brown, a vice-president of United Grain Growers, has called on agriculture to move ahead rapidly. Speaking at Brandon, Man., he stated, "I firmly believe that we in Canada with vast production resources at our disposal have an obligation to humanity. For humanitarian or even purely selfish reasons, we must not, we dare not, slacken in our efforts to improve the efficiency, the quantity and the quality of Canadian farm production. To do so would be political folly and economic suicide. But hand in hand with improved production must go improved distribution.

"Individual farmers cannot hope to be well versed in the complexities of modern processing and marketing. It is my hope that they will someday establish and adequately finance their own market research bureau and staff it with skilled permanent employees. I believe such a development is essential if producers are to regain any measure of the lost control over the marketing of their products." ✓

#### DAIRY POLICY DETAILS

Dairy farmers who marketed less than 10,000 lb. of milk in 1964-65, will not be eligible for the supplementary payment being made under Canada's new dairy policy. Purpose of this stipulation in the policy is to encourage economic dairy farm units. From that point on, producers will get 25 cents per cwt. for the first 47,999 lb. of milk marketed with

the payment ranging down to 10 cents per cwt. for all milk marketed in excess of 95,999 lb.

The government states that only manufacturing milk used in Canada is being supported and this should help to discourage the build up of new surpluses and protect the interests of Canada's trading partners in the Canadian dairy market. ✓

#### WANTS ARDA INTEGRATED

In his address, "Regional Development in Ontario," Prof. Ralph Krueger of Waterloo University told the Conference on Regional De-

velopment and Economic Change, held in Toronto recently that "the ARDA program, to be effective, must be fully integrated with other government regional economic development programs.

"One of the difficulties with the ARDA program in Ontario is that it seems to be a program primarily concerned with agricultural problems instead of total rural economic development.

"The general picture that emerges from an examination of regional development programs in Ontario is that there is no coherent pattern. At the provincial level, at the

regional level, and at the local level there is evidence of considerable overlap in the activities of government departments and agencies, and regional and local organizations. There is also evidence of a lack of, or considerable confusion about, developmental policies and programs.

"Viewed independently, a number of actions are very commendable indeed. However, by pursuing many avenues of unrelated adjustments and activities, the situation has been in some respects worsened, due to overlapping responsibilities, contradictory purposes, and confused jurisdictions." ✓



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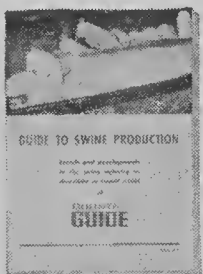
# Guides to better farming . . .

## New 36-Page Guide-Books on Livestock Production

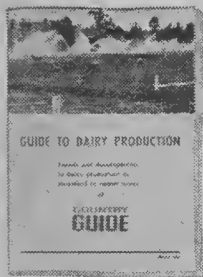
The articles in each of these new 36-page guide-books have been carefully selected from editorial features in recent issues of COUNTRY GUIDE. Handy and well illustrated, each guide-book has varied and useful information you will want to keep for reference.



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## U.S. Compensates Dairymen for Dumped Milk

THERE HAS BEEN an alarming increase in the number of milk producers in the United States who have had to dump their milk because it contained minute amounts of a pesticide which would have been impossible to detect a few years ago when existing rules were established. Dairy farmer spokesman, E. M. Norton, secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation, told Country Guide, "The reason for this is that it is increasingly apparent our scientific ability to measure residues has far outstripped the need for such minute measurements."

This indicates that, although U.S. regulations call for a zero tolerance for milk, inspectors realized that modern techniques would probably discover some trace of residue in all milk. As a result, they set a sort of unofficial tolerance level. If a producer's milk shows a pesticide content of this amount or above, he faces closure action — if not, no action will be taken. NMPF members are now demanding an end to this farce by establishing an official tolerance level for pesticide residues in milk.

But the most pressing item on the Federation's agenda has been a pesticide indemnity program to compensate farmers cut off from their markets because their milk contained residues of a pesticide registered and approved by the Federal Government, and used according to USDA instructions. Norton stated in a letter to members, "Cancellation of the registration for heptachlor (and diel-drin) has left in a lurch those producers who have already used this chemical on their alfalfa in compliance with USDA recommendations. Since there seems to be no guarantee that a pesticide used in accordance with today's government regulations will not mean trouble for milk producers tomorrow, such an indemnity program is imperative."

Pesticide indemnity became law in 1965 through a bill that stated:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make indemnity payments, at a fair market value, to dairy farmers who, as a result of any standard established by any Federal Agency, have been directed between January 1, 1964, and January 31, 1965, to remove their milk from commercial markets because it contained residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government, unless such chemicals were not used in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Agriculture. Such indemnity payments shall continue to each dairy farmer until he has been reinstated and is again allowed to dispose of his milk on commercial markets."

Since the bill became law, a new bill has been introduced asking that the indemnity period be extended until June 30, 1967.

A farmer seeking indemnity must furnish such information as: (1) The name of the pesticide which caused his milk to be banned and a copy of the closure order; (2) a record of

the quantity and butterfat test of whole milk and butterfat he produced and sold during each pay period between January 1, 1963, until he was banned from the market; (3) the number of cows he milked during each pay period, and during the pay periods for 3 months immediately before the application (indemnity) period; (4) a statement from his handler showing the average net price per cwt. of whole milk or pound of butterfat for each pay period; (5) the amount of payment, if any, received from the sale of milk or butterfat during the indemnity period, and the amount of any payment made to him by the handler for any of his product re-

moved from the market which was not subject to refund, and (6) if a pesticide containing DDT was used to grow dairy feed after July 1, 1963, or if any other pesticide was used after November 15, 1963, the farmer must give the name and manufacturer of such pesticide and the approximate date of its use.

But no indemnity payment shall be made: if the pesticide was not registered and recommended for use by the USDA at the time it was applied; if the milk was contaminated because the farmer failed to use the pesticide according to the directions and limitations stated on the label; if the farmer used purchased feed which he knew contained a harmful level of pesticide residues; and if he fails to adopt practices designed to eliminate these residues from his product so that the milk can be reinstated on the commercial market as soon as possible.—C.V.F. V



Hi Folks:

It seems that if you belong to the great mass of people in this country it is your due and lawful right to clamor and shove for all you can get, no matter what effect this has on the economy. But apparently this rule does not apply to everybody. There are certain groups and individuals who are expected to be satisfied with much less. They are supposed to labor long hours with a small return just for the sheer love of serving the overprivileged. In short, they are to be the happy, contented peasants of the Twentieth Century.

Into this self-sacrificing category fall many of our food producers, especially if that food happens to be milk. People who will walk into a car salesroom and cheerfully plunk down \$4,000 for a vehicle that once cost \$1,000 will just about blow a gasket if their milk price goes up one cent a quart. The logic (or illogic) of this is simple. Milk can be made into an emotional issue because it is the main food source of cute little babies. Any man who would raise the price of milk so that destitute mothers with six kids to feed will have a harder time getting by must be some sort of monster. Politicians in opposition cry about milk in schools in the hope of building up resentment against a government.

But the man who raises the price of a new truck which the producer needs so that he can deliver his milk gets no blame whatever. And neither does the maker of bulk tanks and pipeline milkers which the farmer must have these days to ensure that his milk is safe for babies and school kids.

Anyway, who can blame a manu-

facturer? Everybody knows the many troubles he has to contend with, such as workers who keep raising their pay demands. But the farmer doesn't have these labor problems. A lot of farm jobs are now mechanized, aren't they? What's more, most farmers have large families who just love to get out in the field or barn and work for nothing. After all, they have an obligation to see there is an abundance of good, cheap food for the consumer.

I remember going home to dinner with a city friend one night. On the way, we stopped at a supermarket to load up with groceries. At the vegetable counter he held up a cabbage and inspected it with a look of infinite sorrow. It was a skillful and touching performance. I was reminded of the time I went to see Shakespeare's HAMLET — that scene where the Prince is sadly contemplating the polished skull of Yorick, the court jester.

"Look at this," my friend said heavily. He pointed to the stem of the vegetable where "25¢" was clearly marked with a blue pencil. "This is where our hard-earned money has been going. Why, only a few years ago you could get the best cabbage in the pile for 10¢."

In his car at that moment was another purchase — a \$2 bottle of liquor which a benign (and tax hungry) provincial government had just sold him for \$5.75. This he had paid without a word (or even a thought) of protest.

Is it any wonder a lot of farmers are leaving the land to take some nine-to-five job that carries a steady pay cheque?

Sincerely,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY GUIDE

# Letters

## Farmers Too Efficient

The whole trouble with the farming industry and cause of the cost-price squeeze is just too much and too efficient production. Pete William's column is, I imagine, intended for light humor and not to be taken seriously but in my opinion it has a lot more common sense than your editorial in the January issue.

Talk about efficient production, which seems to be the cure for all ills, according to the experts. How efficient are we supposed to get? Are we supposed to be so efficient that we give away our produce? Do you know that Canadian farmers right now are the most efficient and least subsidized in the world? Do you know that the Canadian wage earner spends only 21 cents out of every dollar for food which is the lowest percentage in the world? Why all this advice about being more efficient and expanding production? We are already too efficient and produce too much.

Don't you realize that the cheaper food is produced, the cheaper it will be sold. All you have to do is take a look at the present price of eggs, broilers, beef, fowl, pork, etc. If the price of Grade A large eggs is 18 cents and Grade A small 12 cents, and good steers are 16 to 20 cents and fat cows are selling at 10 cents as they are at present, how is a producer going to make any profit no matter how efficient he is? I think the only way to make any money is to sell when the price is high and hold back when the price is low, but of course you can't always do that with perishable goods such as eggs, broilers, bacon hogs, etc.

With all the scientific discoveries and improvements these days, why can't they come up with something that we could slip in the hens' drinking water, for instance, that would make them stop laying for a couple of weeks until the price improves. Or in the case of bacon hogs, why couldn't we give them a shot of something that would make them hibernate for a month or two until the price was more to our liking. Then when the hogs wake up, if they have lost 5 or 10 pounds, well, all the more chance of getting grade A's. Get the experts working on something like that, or else tell us how to control the price so it will be high all the time and you will be doing the farm population a great service.

DONALD CROSS,  
Lac Vert, Sask.

## Million Dollar Apple Tree

During the twenties your paper took an active part in fruit development on the prairies. The million dollar apple was a frequent topic in your editorials.

Thousands of apple seedlings were distributed by you across the prairie. These seedlings were a cross of the Siberian crab for har-

diness, and a superior apple such as the McIntosh for quality.

Even today, many of these trees still exist. Time, drought, and hard winters have done the selecting. Only the hardy ones are left. But as far as I know, the million dollar apple has not appeared yet.

I have two seedlings of fair quality, hardy and good to eat. A neighbor also has a couple of trees that are harder than most named varieties. It would be good to hear from others who planted these seedlings.

This might be the first step in discovering the million dollar apple.

The second step would be to start with these hardy better quality apples and cross them again with a superior quality apple. Then distribute them on such a scale as in the twenties, letting the winters and drought do the selecting and the million dollar apple may be a reality.

Even with the apples we have now, there is a place for a small orchard on every farm. You should get a good crop of apples 4 years out of 5 with very little winter damage.

REG KIRK,  
Box 155,  
Plenty, Sask.

## Home-Made Rock Puller

This machine is a rock puller hydraulically operated on the heavy duty cultivator principle. We constructed it entirely of scrap parts, the wheels are the front ones off an old truck, the frame is off an old tiller and the hitch is made of angle iron and flat iron. The beams are off old horse plows.

Anyone with a mechanical flair should find it easy to construct. The frame should be about 6 feet wide and the length should match whatever length plow beams are avail-



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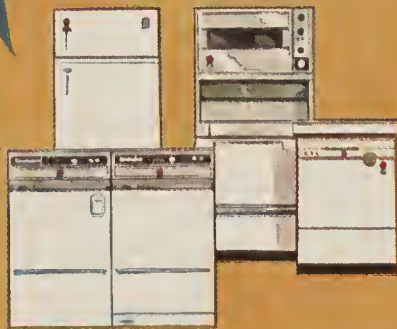


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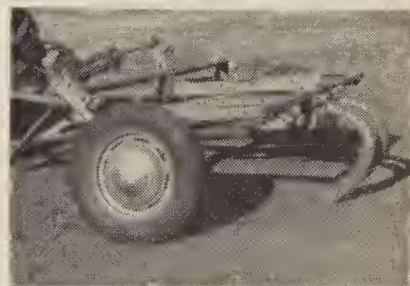
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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

## Letters

able. The hydraulic bracket on the rockshaft should be put on last and welded in a position so the wheels will lift at least a foot off the ground



when cylinder is closed. The plow beams are clamped to the frame. This is very important as welding to beams will spoil the temper and they will break or bend.

The wheels are welded at the king-pin brackets to any heavy piece of steel about 2½ feet long which in turn is fixed to the rockshaft. Here again the illustration on the close-up shows what we mean very clearly.

The rockshaft is a solid 2-inch shaft which is heavy enough for the job.

This should cover the construction part amply enough for anyone interested to make one.

Now we go out to the field and try it out on that big rock which has been bothering us for years. To use, just drive over or back over the rock so it centers on the beams which are about 8 inches apart. Sink the beams into the ground and drive slowly ahead, the rock will flip out with astonishing ease if not too well anchored. If it is stubborn, just lift on the hydraulic and drive at the same time and you will have no trouble removing it. This works equally well on small brush. Hoping this will be of some use to farmers with stony fields.

W.E.L.,  
Lockwood, Sask.

### Thanks to Gillese

Congratulations on the choice of fiction in your fine magazine. I have just finished reading "Forever too late" by John Patrick Gillese in your March issue, and decided that it is time that I should write to thank you for providing us with stories from the pen of men of such caliber as John Patrick Gillese.

L.M.,  
Belle River, Ont.

### For Young People

I notice that Country Guide is carrying a series of articles for "Young People" written by Ethel Chapman. I would like to know if they are procurable in book form. They make sense to me and would be good reading for young teenagers.

MRS. J. H. BEST,  
North Battleford, Sask.

Sorry, these have not been put into book form.—EDITOR.